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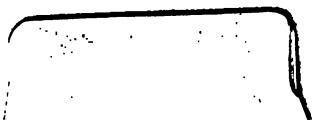
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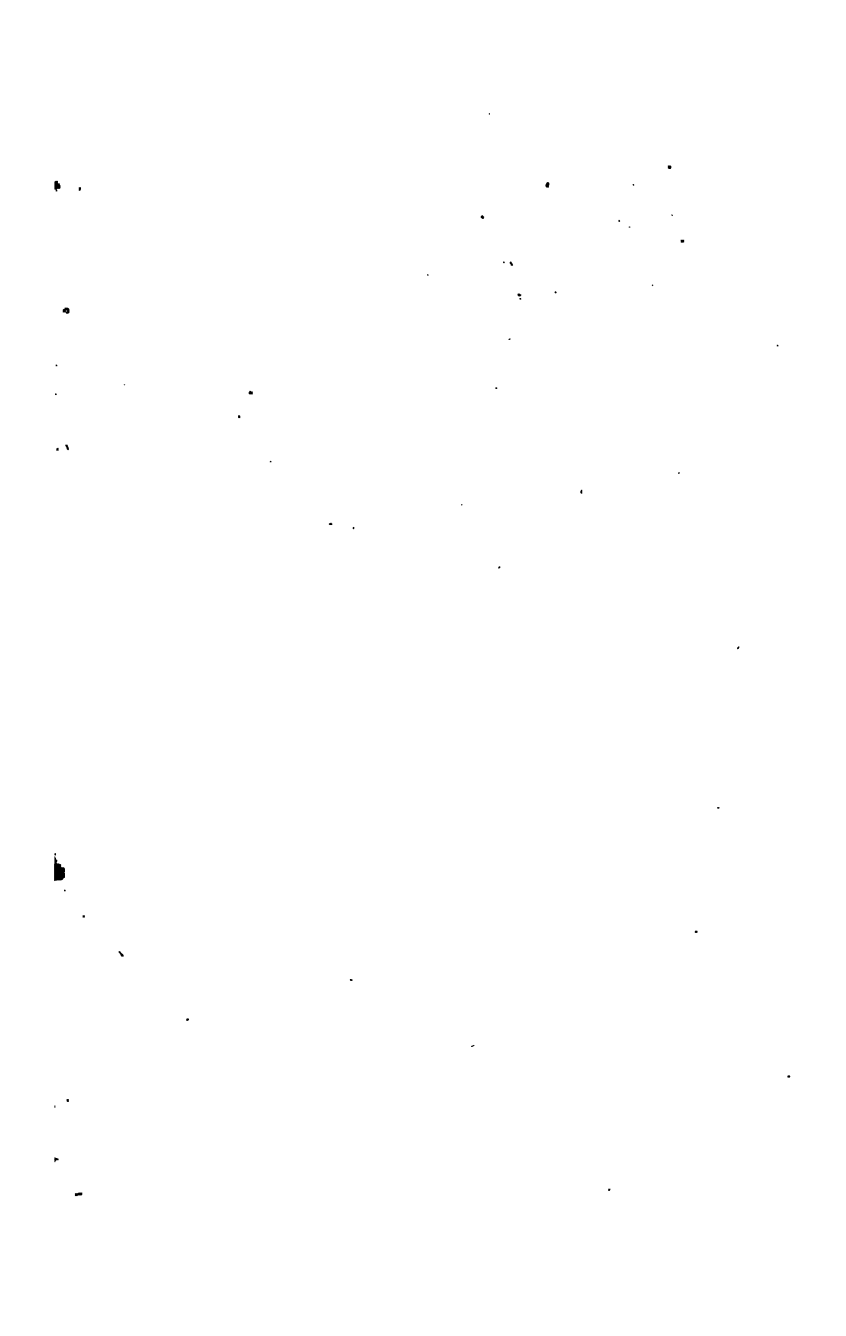
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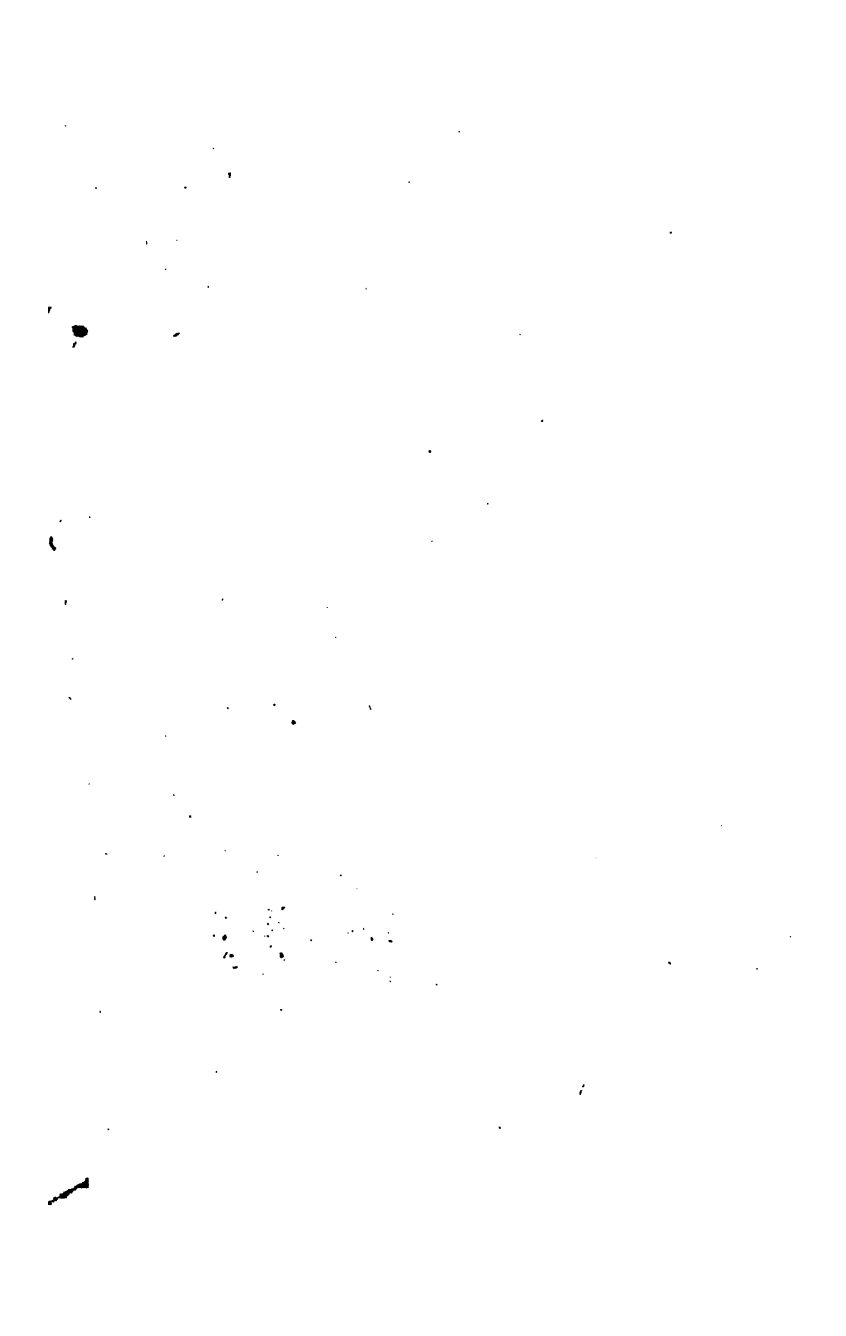
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J. Stockmaster of the
College School

Gloverton







A COMPENDIOUS
GRAMMAR
OF THE
GREEK LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN THE PRINCIPAL DESIGN,

To reject what in the improved EDITIONS of
CAMDEN is redundant ;

To supply what is deficient ; *

To reduce to Order what is intricate
and confused ;

A N D

To conjoin to an APPENDIX what is not
requisite to be learnt by Heart.



L O N D O N :

Printed by D. BOND, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.

MDCCLXXX.

304.9.21.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1917

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

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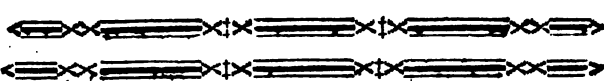


TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

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P R E F A C E.

AMONG the various Introductions to the Greek Language which have been presented to the Public, *Ward's* and the *Eton* Editions of CAMBDEN have deservedly obtained the Preference; there being at present few reputable Seminaries of Education in which one or the other of them is not in Use: but, though distinguished by so general an approbation, they are not free from gross Instances of Redundancy, Deficiency, and confused Arrangement. To accommodate the Public with a Grammar constructed for the most Part on the Plan of these, but exempt from their Imperfections, has been the design of the Editor of the following Sheets: Whether he has succeeded in the Attempt, is a Question submitted with proper Deference to the Judgment of those

whom

whom Experience in the Art of Teaching has qualified to determine. The Parts on which most Pains have been bestowed, are, the Declension and Comparison of Adjectives, the Rules of Augment, and of Formation of the Tenses, and those of Syntax and Prosody; in which if essential Improvement be not discoverable, it is confessed, much Labour has been thrown away. The Grammar is written in English, because Boys at their Entrance upon the Greek Rudiments have seldom a competent Knowledge of the Latin Language: that Time, therefore, which has been usually wasted in finding out the Meaning of Latin Rules, may be now employed in the immediate Attainment and Application of such as will be no sooner read than comprehended.

Of *Redundancy* in the Grammars above mentioned, the Interpolation of Observations concerning Dialect and Figure among the Declen-

Declensions and Conjugations is a striking Instance: for, if Knowledge be best attained by gradual Advances, the Tables of the latter should be exhibited in their simple Forms; the Learner otherwise admits into his Idea of each Declension and Conjugation the Dialect and Figure as essential Parts---the View beomes too enlarged for his clear Comprehension, and his Attention is distracted by the confused Assemblage of this Variety of Objects---besides that in the Greek Books first read at School Figure and Dialect occur but seldom.—The Fourth Conjugation, according to those Grammars, consists of Verbs in $\sigma\omega$, $\tau\tau\omega$, and $\zeta\omega$: Those in $\sigma\omega$ and $\tau\tau\omega$, in the future and perfect Tenses, have the Characteristics of the Second Conjugation; those in $\zeta\omega$, with all Verbs of the Sixth, have the Characteristics of the Third. Till the Discrimination of Greek Conjugations be made to depend on something more decisive than the Characteristics of these Tenses, the Six ought in all Reason to be reduced to Four.

This

This would be attended with a proportional Reduction of the Rules of their Formation. The Objection that some Verbs in $\beta\sigma\omega$ and $\pi\tau\omega$ have the Future and Perfect Characteristics of those in $\zeta\omega$, and vice versâ, may be compleatly obviated by annexing a note to the Rules of their Formation. It is surprizing that a Plan so rational and so obvious, recommended also by the Authority of so great a Name as *Busby's*, should not have been long since adopted.—The Tables of Cognata Tempora were also multiplied without Cause: their Use is to exhibit in one View the Terminations of the Tenses in all the Moods; but, since these are the same in all the Conjugations, one Example is sufficient—more must create Perplexity.—Verbs in μ have only the Present, Imperfect, and Second Aorist for their peculiar Tenses; all the rest belong to their respective Primitives: to load their Tables, therefore, with Tenses whose Formation had been given in its proper Place, was not only useless but obstructive; it could serve
only

only to puzzle and perplex the Learner. *ἵμῃσι, τῶνμιν, and φημι,* are regular in their Conjugations, the Present Tense Subjunctive of the last excepted. Their Conformity to the general Example, therefore, rendered all Notice of them superfluous. — The Correspondence of the Greek and Latin Languages, as far as it extends, afforded a happy Opportunity of Reducing the Rules of Syntax.

Of Deficiency the following Instances may afford a Specimen: Of the Six Terminations of Adjectives declined like *αππας*, Two only are given; and under Adjectives of Three Terminations, Five Modes of Variation peculiar to Participles are omitted; which, to prevent Confusion, ought indisputably to have been pointed out; nor has Notice been taken of them in any other Place. But the most material Deficiency appears in the Rules of Syntax, in which very little has been contributed to the Elucidation of Greek
Con-

Construction, and in the Government of Prepositions, in which their various Senses have been too much disregarded.

To give Instances of *confused Arrangement* were to transcribe considerable Parts of those Grammars; viz. the Declension and Comparison of Adjectives, the Rules of Augment, and of Formation of the Tenses, particularly of Verbs Contract, which differ from other Verbs in ω pure in the Present and Imperfect Tenses only: these Tenses alone should be exhibited in the Table, and the Rules for the Formation of the rest reduced to those of Barytonous Verbs in ω pure.

G R E E K

GREEK LETTERS are Twenty-four (*a*).

Figure.	Name.	Power.
A α	Ἀλφα Alpha	a
B β β'	Βητα Beta	b
Γ γ γ'	Γαμμα Gamma	g
Δ δ	Δελτα Delta	d
E ε	Ἐψιλον Epsilon	e short
Z ζ ζ'	Ζητα Zeta	z
H η	Ἡτα Eta	e long
Θ θ θ'	Θητα Theta	th
I ι	Ἰωτα Iota	i
K κ	Καππα Kappa	k c
Λ λ	Λαμβδα Lambda	l
M μ	Μυ Mu	m
N ν	Νυ Nu	n
Ξ ξ	Ξι Xi	x
O ο	Ὅμικρον Omicron	o short
Π π π'	Πι Pi	p
P ρ ρ'	Ῥω Rho	r
Σ σ σ'	Σιγμα Sigma	f
T τ τ'	Ταυ Tau	t
Υ υ	Υψιλον Upsilon	u
Φ φ	Φι Phi	ph
X χ χ'	Χι Chi	ch
Ψ ψ	Ψι Psi	ps
Ω ω	Ὠμεγα Omega	o long

(*a*). This and the succeeding Italic Letters refer to the Appendix.

B

Let-

Letters consist of Vowels and Consonants.

Vowels are Seven;

$\alpha, \epsilon, \eta, \iota, \upsilon, \omega.$

Long - - - - $\eta, \omega.$

Short - - - - $\epsilon, \upsilon.$

Doubtful - - - $\alpha, \iota, \upsilon.$

Mutable (β) - - $\alpha, \epsilon, \upsilon.$

Immutable - - $\eta, \iota, \upsilon, \omega.$

Prepositive (ς) - $\alpha, \epsilon, \eta, \upsilon, \omega.$

Subjunctive - - $\iota, \upsilon.$

DIPHTHONGS;

Proper - $\alpha\iota, \alpha\upsilon, \epsilon\iota, \epsilon\upsilon, \omicron\iota, \bar{\alpha}.$

Improper - $\alpha, \eta, \varphi, \eta\upsilon, \psi, \omega\upsilon.$

Mutable (d) - $\alpha\iota, \alpha\upsilon, \omicron\iota.$

Immutable - $\epsilon\iota, \epsilon\upsilon, \omicron\upsilon.$

CONSONANTS consist of

Mutes -- { smooth π, κ, τ ;
middle β, γ, δ ;
rough ϕ, χ, θ ;

Semivowels { double { ξ ---or $\delta\sigma$,
 ξ ---or $\kappa\sigma, \gamma\sigma, \chi\sigma$,
 ψ ---or $\pi\sigma, \beta\sigma, \varphi\sigma$;
Liquids $\lambda, \mu, \nu, \rho.$

and the Letter $\sigma.$

Ac-

ACCENTS,

Acute { ^ˈ }	} used on the	{	Antepenultima, Penul-
Circumflex [[˘]]			tima, and Ultima(e).
Grave [[`]]			Penultima, and Ultima.
			Ultima only (<i>f</i>).

BREATHINGS,

Smooth [[˘]] } used before all Words beginning
 Rough [^ˈ] } with a Vowel or Diphthong.

Words beginning with *v* or *p* have always the rough Breathing. When *p* is doubled, the former has the smooth Breathing, as *σπῆρ*.

A smooth Mute before a rough Vowel is changed into its corresponding Aspirate.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

Article,		Participle,
Noun,		Adverb,
Pronoun,		Conjunction,
Verb,		Preposition.

NUMBERS,

Singular, Dual, Plural.

CASES.

Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative,
 Vocative.

GENDERS.

Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

ARTICLE (*g*),ὁ, ἡ, το, *hic, hæc hoc* thus declined:

Sing.			Dual.			Plural.		
m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
N. ὁ, ἡ, το,						N. οἱ, αἱ, τα,		
G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ,			N. A. τῷ, τῇ, τῷ,			G. τῶν, τῶν, τῶν,		
D. τῷ, τῇ, τῷ,			G. D. τοῖν, ταῖν, τοῖν,			D. τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς,		
A. τόν, τήν, τό.						A. τοὺς, τὰς, τὰ.		

DECLENSIONS are Ten;

Five of Simple, and Five of Contracted Nouns (*b*).

FIRST DECLENSION of the SIMPLES.

Two Terminations, *as* and *ης*; Masculine Gender.

Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
N. ὁ ταμίας,		N. A. V. τῷ ταμίᾳ,		N. οἱ ταμίαι,	
G. τοῦ ταμίᾳ,		G. D. τοῖν ταμίαιν,		G. τῶν ταμίαιν,	
D. τῷ ταμίᾳ,				D. τοῖς ταμίαις,	
A. τὸν ταμίαν,				A. τοὺς ταμίαις,	
V. ὦ ταμίᾳ.				V. ὦ ταμίαι.	

Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
N. ὁ τελωντής, (<i>i</i>)		N. A. V. τῷ τελωντῇ,		N. οἱ τελωνταί,	
G. τοῦ τελωντῇ,		G. D. τοῖν τελωντῇ.		G. τῶν τελωντῇ,	
D. τῷ τελωντῇ,				D. τοῖς τελωνταῖς,	
A. τὸν τελωντῇ,				A. τοὺς τελωνταῖς,	
V. ὦ τελωντῇ.				V. ὦ τελωνταί.	

Some

Some Words of (this Declension are contracted ; as,

Sing.	Dual,	Sing.	Dual,
N.	&c.	N.	&c.
G. Ερμ-εις, ης		G. Απειλλ-εις, ης	
D. Ερμ-ει, ης		D. Απειλλ-ει, ης	
A. Ερμ-ει, ης		A. Απειλλ-ει, ης	
V. Ερμ-ει, ης		V. Απειλλ-ει, ης	

SECOND DECLENSION.

Two Terminations, *α* and *η* ; Feminine Gender.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N.	N. A. V.	N.
η μῦσα,	τα μῦσαι,	αἱ μῦσαι,
G. τῆς μύσης,	G. D. τῶν μύσων,	G. τῶν μύσων,
D. τῇ μύσει,		D. ταῖς μύσαις,
A. τῇ μύσει,		A. ταῖς μύσαις,
V. ἡ μῦσα.		V. αἱ μῦσαι.

Sing. N. ἡ φίλα,
G. τῆς φίλας*,
D. τῇ φίλῃ. — In the rest, like μῦσα.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N.	N. A. V.	N.
ἡ τιμή,	τα τιμαί,	αἱ τιμαί,
G. τῆς τιμῆς,	G. D. τῶν τιμαῖ,	G. τῶν τιμαῖ,
D. τῇ τιμῇ,		D. ταῖς τιμαῖς,
A. τῇ τιμῇ,		A. ταῖς τιμαῖς,
V. ἡ τιμή.		V. αἱ τιμαί.

* Nouns ending in *δα*, *θω*, *αα*, and *α* pure, make the Genitive in *ας*, and the Dative in *αι*. A Letter is called pure, when immediately following a Vowel or Diphthong.

Some Nouns of this Declension are contracted ; as,

Sing.		Dual,	Sing.	Dual,
N.	G.		N.	
μῆ-αα, α.	μῆ-αας, ες.	δις.	γαλ-λη, η.	γαλ-λης, ης.
μῆ-αα, α.	μῆ-αας, ες.		γαλ-λη, η.	γαλ-λης, ης.
μῆ-αα, α.	μῆ-αας, ες.		γαλ-λη, η.	γαλ-λης, ης.
μῆ-αα, α.	μῆ-αας, ες.		γαλ-λη, η.	γαλ-λης, ης.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Two Terminations, { os, Masculine, Feminine, and
Common Gender ;
on, Neuter.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ λόγος,	N. A. V. τῷ λόγῳ,	N. οἱ λόγοι,
G. τοῦ λόγου,	G. D. τοῖς λόγοις,	G. τῶν λόγων,
D. τῷ λόγῳ,		D. τοῖς λόγοις,
A. τὸν λόγον,		A. τοὺς λόγους,
V. ὁ λόγος.		V. οἱ λόγοι.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ ξύλον,	N. A. V. τῷ ξύλῳ,	N. τὰ ξύλα,
G. τοῦ ξύλου,	G. D. τοῖς ξύλοις,	G. τῶν ξύλων,
D. τῷ ξύλῳ,		D. τοῖς ξύλοις,
A. τὸ ξύλον,		A. τὰ ξύλα,
V. ὁ ξύλος.		V. αἱ ξύλα.

Some Nouns of this Declension are contracted ; as,

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ὁς.	N. A. V. τοῖς ἄνθρωποις, ὡς,	N. οἱ ἄνθρωποι, οἱ.
G. τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ὡς.	with an Acute.	G. τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὡς,
D. τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ, ὡς.		D. τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, ὡς,
A. τὸν ἄνθρωπον, ὡς.	G. D. τοῖς ἄνθρωποις, ὡς.	A. τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, ὡς.
V. ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ὡς.		V. οἱ ἄνθρωποι, οἱ.

To

To the contracted of this Form may *ἴσους* be referred, differing in the Dative only, which ends in *υ*.

Sing.	Dual,	Sing.	Dual,
N. ἀδελφιδ-ων, υ.	&c.	N. ὄν-των, υ.	&c.
G. ἀδελφιδ-ων, υ.		G. ὄν-των, υ.	
D. ἀδελφιδ-ων, υ.		D. ὄν-των, υ.	
A. ἀδελφιδ-ων, υ.		A. ὄν-των, υ.	
V. ἀδελφιδ-ει, η.		V. ὄν-των, υ.	

FOURTH DECLENSION (κ).

Two Termination-
 { *ως*, Masculine, Feminine, and
 Common Gender *;
ων, Neuter.

Sing.
 N. ὁ λαός,
 G. τοῦ λαοῦ,
 D. τῷ λαῷ,
 A. τοὺς λαοὺς,
 V. ὁ λαός.

Dual.
 N. A. V. τοῦ λαοῦ,
 G. D. τοῖς λαοῖς.

Sing.
 N. οἱ λαοί,
 G. τῶν λαῶν,
 D. τοῖς λαοῖς,
 A. τοὺς λαοὺς,
 V. οἱ λαοί.

Sing.
 N. τὸ εὐγγέλιον,
 G. τοῦ εὐγγελίου,
 D. τῷ εὐγγελίῳ,
 A. τὸ εὐγγέλιον,
 V. ὁ εὐγγέλιος.

Dual.
 N. A. V. τοῦ εὐγγελίου,
 G. D. τοῖς εὐγγέλοις.

Plural.
 N. τὰ εὐγγέλια,
 G. τῶν εὐγγελίων,
 D. τοῖς εὐγγέλοις,
 A. τὰ εὐγγέλια,
 V. ὁ εὐγγέλιος.

* *Χρῆς*, of this Declension, is of the Neuter Gender.

Some Nouns of this Declension make the Accusative in *ω*; as, *ἄλφι*, *κῆς*, *κῆς*, and *λαγῆς*; though *ἄλφω* and *λαγῶν* are sometimes found.

FIFTH

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Eight Termi- { α, ι, υ, Neuter Gender.
nations, { ρ, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ, all Genders.

This Declension increases in the Genitive Case.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. το σῆμα,	N. A. V. τῷ σήματι,	N. τὰ σήματα,
G. τῆς σήματος,	G. D. τοῖν σήματιν,	G. τῶν σήματων,
D. τῷ σήματι,		D. τοῖς σήμασι,
A. τὸ σῆμα,		A. τὰ σήματα,
V. ὁ σῆμα.		V. ὁ σήματα.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ τίλαν,	N. A. V. τῷ τίλανι,	N. οἱ τίλανες,
G. τοῦ τίλανος,	G. D. τοῖν τίλανιν,	G. τῶν τίλανων,
D. τῷ τίλανι,		D. τοῖς τίλανσι,
A. τὸν τίλανα,		A. τοὺς τίλανας,
V. ὁ τίλαν.		V. οἱ τίλανες.

Many Words of this Declension are contracted,

In every Case, as,

In particular Cases, as,

I.	I.	I.
Sing.	Sing.	Plural.
N. κεν-ων ὢν.	N. ἱρις.	N. ἱρ-ιδες,
G. κεν-ωντος, ὄντος, ὄου.	G. ἱριδος.	A. ἱρ-ιδας,
		V. ἱρ-ιδες,
II.	II.	II.
N. ἱας, ἡρ.	N. κλεις,	N. κλ-ιδες,
G. ἱαςος, ἡρος, ἔου.	G. κλειδος.	A. κλ-ιδας,
		V. κλ-ιδες,

III. N.

III.

N. λαας, λαας.
G. λααςος, λααςος. &c.

IV.

N. δαις, δας.
G. δαιδος, δαδος. &c.

V.

N. τιμ-ηαις, ης.
G. τιμ-ηαιλος, ηηλος. &c.

VI.

N. πλακ-οις, υς.
G. πλακ-οιλος, υηλος. &c.

III.

N. ναυς.	N. ν-αις,	} αυς.
G. ναςος.	A. ν-αας,	
	V. ν-αις,	

IV.

N. βολες.	N. βολε-υς,	} υς.
G. βολενος.	A. βολε-υαας,	
	V. βολε-υαις,	

V.

N. βας.	N. β-οας,	} υς.
G. βοος.	A. β-οαας,	
	V. β-οαις,	

VI.

N. μειζων.	N. μειζ-οναις, οας,	} υς.
G. μειζονος.	A. μειζ-οναας, οαας,	
A. μειζ-ονα, οα, ω.	V. μειζ-οναις, οαις,	

Θυγατηρ, and ανηρ are syncopated in all Cases, except the Nominative and Vocative Singular, and Dative Plural; but ανηρ inserts a δ. Likewise, πατηρ, μητηρ, and γαστηρ, in the Genitive and Dative Singular only. Thus,

Sing.
N. θυγατηρ,
G. θυγατ-ερος, ερος. &c.

Sing.
N. ανηρ,
G. αν-ερος, ερος. &c.

Exceptions in the Accusative Case.

I. Nouns ending in ις, υς, αυς, and υς, declined pure, change the ις of the Nominative into ν. Also, one Word in ας; as, λαας, λααν.

C

Nom.

Nom.	Gen.	Acc.
ὄφεις,	ὄφιος,	ὄφιν.
βοτρυς,	βοτρυος,	βοτρυν.
γραυς,	γραος,	γραυν.
βας,	βοος,	βαν, — among the Poets βοα.

But Δ_{15} makes $\Delta_{1\alpha}$.

II. Gravitones in $_{15}$ and $_{us}$, declined impure, and the Compounds of $_{us}$, have both Terminations ; as,

N.	G.	A.	N.	G.	A.
ἱρις,	ἱριδος,	{ ἱριδα. ἱρι.	᾿Οιδιπυς,	᾿Οιδιπιδος,	{ ᾿Οιδιπιδας. ᾿Οιδιπιν.

Exceptions in the Vocative Case.

I. Words changing the Long into the corresponding Short Vowel.

Adjectives in $_{ην}$; Gravitones in $_{ηρ}$; and Four Acūtiones, $_{πατηρ}$, $_{δαηρ}$, $_{ἀνηρ}$, $_{σωτηρ}$; contracted Nouns in $_{ης}$; Nouns in $_{ων}$ and $_{ωρ}$.

But $_{Ξενοφων}$, Participles in $_{ων}$, and Words retaining $_{ω}$ in the Genitive (except $_{Ἀπολλων}$ and $_{Περσίδων}$), follow the general Example.

II. Words which change $_{σ}$ into $_{ν}$.

Gravitones and many proper Names in $_{ας}$; Adjectives in $_{εις}$, dropping the $_{ι}$;
and

and the Substantives *πλακοεις*, *Σιμοεις*. These last sometimes fall under the Third Exception; as *χαριεις*, *ὡ' χαριεν* and *χαριει*.

Participles in *εις* follow the general Example.

III. Words which cast away *ς*.

Some proper Names in *ας*.

Gravitones in *ις* and *υς*; Monosyllables in *υς*; Acutitone Adjectives in *υς*; Nouns ending in *ευς* and *υς*; also *παις*.

Σαλαμης, *πυς*, *ὀδυσ*, and Participles in *υς*, follow the general Example.

IV. The Letter *ξ* seems to be cut off by Apocope in the Vocatives *ἀνα* from *ἀναξ*, and *γυναι* from the obsolete *γυναιξ*.

The Dative Plural is formed

I. From the Nominative Singular in Words ending in *ξ*, *ψ*, or *σ* after a Diphthong, by adding *ι*: as, *φλοξ*, *φλοξι*; *γυψ*, *γυψι*; *κλεις*, *κλεισι*. Except in *κτεις*, *κτεισι*; *ῥς*, *ῥσι*; *πυς*, *πυσι*; and *βυς*, *βοσι* among the Poets.

II. From the Dative Singular, by inserting σ before ι : as, $\rho\eta\tau\omicron\rho\iota$, $\rho\eta\tau\omicron\rho\sigma\iota$; $\omicron\phi\iota$, $\omicron\phi\iota\sigma\iota$: and rejecting δ , θ , ν , τ , when preceding ι ; as, $\omicron\rho\nu\iota\theta\iota$, $\omicron\rho\nu\iota\sigma\iota$; $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\alpha\delta\iota$, $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\alpha\sigma\iota$; &c. If $\omicron$ remains in the Penultima after these Letters are rejected, it assumes υ , and forms a Diphthong ; as $\lambda\epsilon\omicron\nu\tau\iota$, $\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota$.

Exception.

Nouns in $\eta\rho$, which are syncopated, make the Dative in $\alpha\sigma\iota$; as, $\pi\alpha\tau\eta\rho$, $\pi\alpha\tau\rho\alpha\sigma\iota$. But $\gamma\alpha\varsigma\eta\rho$ makes $\gamma\alpha\varsigma\eta\rho\sigma\iota$, according to the Rule.

FIRST DECLENSION of CONTRACTS.

Three Terminations, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta\varsigma, \text{ Masculine, Feminine, and} \\ \text{Common Gender.} \\ \epsilon\varsigma, \\ \omicron\varsigma, \end{array} \right\} \text{Neuter.}$

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. η $\tau\rho\iota\eta\rho\epsilon\varsigma$.	N.A.V. $\tau\alpha$ $\tau\rho\iota\eta\rho\epsilon\iota$, η .	N. $\alpha\iota$ $\tau\rho\iota\eta\rho\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.
G. $\tau\eta\varsigma$ $\tau\rho\iota\eta\rho\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, $\eta\varsigma$.	G.D. $\tau\alpha\iota\upsilon$ $\tau\rho\iota\eta\rho\epsilon\omicron\iota\upsilon$, $\omicron\iota\upsilon$.	G. $\tau\omega\upsilon$ $\tau\rho\iota\eta\rho\epsilon\omega\upsilon$, $\omega\upsilon$.
D. $\tau\eta$ $\tau\rho\iota\eta\rho\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\iota$.		D. $\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma$ $\tau\rho\iota\eta\rho\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$.
A. $\tau\eta\iota$ $\tau\rho\iota\eta\rho\epsilon\iota\alpha$, (ι) η .		A. $\tau\alpha\varsigma$ $\tau\rho\iota\eta\rho\epsilon\iota\alpha\varsigma$, $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.
V. ω $\tau\rho\iota\eta\rho\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.		V. ω $\tau\rho\iota\eta\rho\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.
Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. $\tau\omicron$ $\tau\iota\chi\omicron\varsigma$.	N.A.V. $\tau\omega$ $\tau\iota\chi\epsilon\iota$, η .	N. $\tau\alpha$ $\tau\iota\chi\epsilon\iota\alpha$, η .
G. $\tau\epsilon$ $\tau\iota\chi\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, $\eta\varsigma$.		G. $\tau\omega\upsilon$ $\tau\iota\chi\epsilon\omega\upsilon$, $\omega\upsilon$.
D. $\tau\eta$ $\tau\iota\chi\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\iota$.		D. $\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$ $\tau\iota\chi\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$.
A. $\tau\omicron$ $\tau\iota\chi\omicron\varsigma$.	G.D. $\tau\omicron\omega$ $\tau\iota\chi\epsilon\omicron\iota\upsilon$, $\omicron\iota\upsilon$.	A. $\tau\alpha$ $\tau\iota\chi\epsilon\iota\alpha$, η .
V. ω $\tau\iota\chi\omicron\varsigma$.		V. ω $\tau\iota\chi\epsilon\iota\alpha$, η .

Nouns

Nouns compounded of *κλεος*, as *Ἡρακλεος*, *Ἑτεοκλεος*, have a double Contraction, one in the Nominative, and two in the other Cases:

N.	Ἡρακλ-ης,	ης.
G.	Ἡρακλ-εος,	εος, ψς.
D.	Ἡρακλ-ει,	ει, ιι.
A.	Ἡρακλ-εα,	εα, η.
V.	Ἡρακλ-εις,	εις.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Two Terminations, { *ς*, Masculine, Feminine, and
Common Gender.
ι, Neuter.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ ὄφις,		N. οἱ ὄφ-εις, ις.
G. τοῦ ὄφιος,	N. A. V. τῶ ὄφιι,	G. τῶν ὄφιων,
D. τῷ ὄφ-ει, ι	G. D. τοῦν ὄφιιν.	D. τοῖς ὄφισι,
A. τοῦ ὄφιν,		A. τοῖς ὄφ-ιας, ις.
V. ὦ ὄφι.		V. ὦ ὄφ-εις, ις.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ σινηπι,		N. τὰ σινηπ-ια, ιι
G. τοῦ σινηπιος,	N. A. V. τῶ σινηπιι,	G. τῶν σινηπιων,
D. τῷ σινηπ-ει, ι	G. D. τοῦν σινηπιιν.	D. τοῖς σινηπισι,
A. τὸ σινηπι,		A. τὰ σινηπ-ια, ιι
V. ὦ σινηπι.		V. ὦ σινηπ-ια, ιι.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Three Terminations, { *eus*, Masculine.
us, Masculine, and Feminine.
u, Neuter.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ βασιλεὺς,		N. οἱ βασιλ-εῖς, εἰς,
G. τοῦ βασιλέως,	N. A. V. τῷ βασιλ-ει, η,	G. τῶν βασιλέων,
D. τῷ βασιλ-εῖ, ει,	G. D. τοῖν βασιλέων.	D. τοῖς βασιλέωσι,
A. τὸν βασιλέα,		A. τὰς βασιλ-εας, εἰς,
V. ὁ βασιλεὺς.		V. ὁ βασιλ-εῖς, εἰς.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ πτελεὺς,		N. οἱ πτελ-εῖς, εἰς.
G. τοῦ πτελέως,	N. A. V. τῷ πτελ-ει, η,	G. τῶν πτελέων,
D. τῷ πτελ-εῖ, ει,	G. D. τοῖν πτελέων.	D. τοῖς πτελέωσι,
A. τὸν πτελέα,		A. τὰς πτελ-εας, εἰς.
V. ὁ πτελεὺς.		V. ὁ πτελ-εῖς, εἰς.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ ἄγν,		N. τὰ ἄγ-ια, η,
G. τοῦ ἁγίου,	N. A. V. τῷ ἄγ-ει, η,	G. τῶν ἁγίων.
D. τῷ ἁγ-εῖ, ει,	G. D. τοῖν ἁγίοις.	D. τοῖς ἁγίοις,
A. τὸ ἄγν,		A. τὰ ἄγ-ια, η,
V. ὁ ἄγν.		V. ὁ ἄγ-ει, η.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Two Terminations, { *ως*,
ω, } Feminine Gender.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ φιδῶ,		N. αἱ φιδῶ,
G. τῆς φιδῶος, ως,	N. A. V. τὰ φιδῶ,	G. τῶν φιδῶων.
D. τῇ φιδῶ-οῖ, οἰ,	G. D. ταῖν φιδῶων.	D. ταῖς φιδῶαις,
A. τὴν φιδῶα, ω.		A. τὰς φιδῶας,
V. ἡ φιδῶ.		V. ἡ φιδῶ.

FIFTH

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Two Termini- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{as pure,} \\ \text{ras,} \end{array} \right\}$ Neuter Gender.

Singulariter.

N. το κερας.
 G. τῷ κεραίῳ, by Syncope κεραός, by Crasis κεράς.
 D- τῷ κεραίῳ, κεραΐ, κερά.
 A. το κερας.
 V. ὃ κερας.

Dualiter.

N. A. V. τῷ κεραίῳ, κερας, κερά.
 G. D. τοῖν κεραίοιν, κεραῶν, κεράων.

Pluraliter.

N. τα κεράια, κεραα, κερά.
 G. τῶν κεραίων, κεραῶν, κεράων.
 D. τοῖς κεραίοις.
 A. τα κεράια, κεραα, κερά.
 V. ὃ κεράια, κεράα, κερά.

A D J E C T I V E S.

Some are formed with three Terminations in

ας, ασα, αν, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{after the Second and Fifth of} \\ \text{the Simples.} \end{array} \right.$
 εις, εσσα, εν, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{after the Second and Third of} \\ \text{the Simples.} \end{array} \right.$

ος, η, ον, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{after the Second of the Simples} \\ \text{and Third of the Contracts.} \end{array} \right.$

ως, εια, υ, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{after the Second of the Simples} \\ \text{and Third of the Contracts.} \end{array} \right.$

Ex-

Examples.

I.

Sing.

N.	π-ας,	ασα,	αν.
G.	π-ατος,	ασης,	ατος.
D.	π-ατι,	αση,	ατι.
A.	π-ατα,	ασαν,	αν.
V.	π-ας,	ασα,	αν.

Dual.

N.A.V.	π-ατε,	ασα,	ατι.
G. D.	π-ατοι,	ασαν,	ατοι.

Plural.

N.	π-ατες,	ασαι,	ατα.
G.	π-ατων,	ασων,	ατων.
D.	π-ασι,	ασαις,	ασι.
A.	π-ατας,	ασας,	ατα.
V.	π-ατε,	ασαι,	ατα.

III.

Sing.

N.	καλ-ος,	η,	ον.
G.	καλ-ου,	ης,	ου.
D.	καλ-ου,	η,	ου.
A.	καλ-ον,	ην,	ον.
V.	καλ-ε,	η,	ον.

Dual.

N.A.V.	καλ-ω,	α,	ον.
G. D.	καλ-ου,	αν,	ον.

Plural.

N.	καλ-οι,	αι,	α.
G.	καλ-ων,	ων,	ων.
D.	καλ-οις,	αις,	οις.
A.	καλ-ους,	ας,	α.
V.	καλ-α,	αι,	α.

II.

Sing.

N.	χαρι-εις,	ισσα,	εν.
G.	χαρι-εως,	ισσης,	εως.
D.	χαρι-ετι,	ισση,	ετι.
A.	χαρι-ετα,	ισσαν,	εν.
V.	{ χαρι-εν, & } { χαρι-ει, }	ισσα,	εν.

Dual.

N.A.V.	χαρι-ετι,	ισσα,	ετι.
G. D.	χαρι-ετοι,	ισσαν,	ετοι.

Plural.

N.	χαρι-ετες,	ισσαι,	ετα.
G.	χαρι-ετων,	ισσων,	ετων.
D.	χαρι-εσι,	ισσαις,	εσι.
A.	χαρι-ετας,	ισσας,	ετα.
V.	χαρι-ετε,	ισσαι,	ετα.

IV.

Sing.

N.	οξ-υς,	εια,	υ.
G.	οξ-εος,	ειας,	εος.
D.	οξ-ει,	ει,	ει, ει.
A.	οξ-υν,	εια,	υ.
V.	οξ-ε,	εια,	υ.

Dual.

N.A.V.	οξ-ει,	εια,	ει.
G. D.	οξ-ετοι,	ειαν,	ετοι.

Plural.

N.	οξ-εις,	εις,	ειαι,	εα.
G.	οξ-εων,	εων,	εων.	
D.	οξ-εσι,	ειαις,	εσι.	
A.	οξ-εας,	εις,	ειας,	εα.
V.	οξ-εε,	εις,	ειαι,	εα.

* The Poets make the Masculine and Feminine of this Case in α; ας, εὔρεα ποταμῶν, ἀδία χαλῶν.

The

The following Terminations are peculiar to the Participles :

ων, υσα, ον,	} after the Second and Fifth of the Simples.
ων, υσα, υν,	
εις, εισα, εν,	
ως, υια, ος,	
ως, ωσα, ως,	

Exceptions.

- I. Adjectives in *ος* pure, and *ρος*, make the Feminine in *α* ; but Numerals in *οος*, as ἄγδ*οος*, ἄπλ*οος*, διπλ*οος*, contracted Adjectives in *εος*, as ἀργυρ*-εος*--*υς*, and the Pronoun *εος*, follow the general Example.
- II. Four Adjectives, ἄλλος, τηλικός, τοσούτος, τοιούτος, and four Pronouns, ὅς, ἕτος, ἐκεῖνος, αὐτός with its Compounds ἐμαυτὺ, σεαυτὺ, ἑαυτὺ, make the Neuter Gender in *ο*.
- III. Μέλας and ταλας borrow their Feminine from the obsolete μελαινος and ταλαινος. Thus,

Sing.				Sing.			
N.	μέλ-ας,	αἰα,	αἰ.	N.	ταλ-ας,	αἰα,	αἰ.
G.	μέλ-ανος,	αἰνς,	ανος. &c.	G.	ταλ-ανος,	αἰνς,	ανος. &c.

- IV. Μέγας is thus declined :

Sing.		
Masc.	Femin.	Neuter.
N. μέγας,		μεγά.
A. μέγαν,		μεγα.
V. μέγα,		μεγα.

The Feminine Gender, with all its other Cases

Cases in the Masculine and Neuter, is borrowed from the obsolete *μεγαλ-ος, η, ον*.

	Sing.	
Masc.	Femin.	Neuter.
N. πολυς *,		πολυ-
A. πολυν,		πολυ-
V. πολυ,		πολυ.

The Feminine Gender, with all its other Cases in the Masculine and Neuter, is borrowed from the obsolete *πολλ-ος, η, ον*.

Some Adjectives are formed with Three Articles and Two Terminations in

M.&F.	N.			
ην,	εν,	}		after the Fifth of the Simples.
ων,	ον,			
ωρ,	ορ,			
ας,	αν.			
ης,	ες,	-	-	First of the Contracts.
ις,	ι,	-	-	Fifth of the Simples.
ος,	ον,	-	-	Third of the Simples.
υς,	υ,	-	-	Fifth of the Simples.
ως,	ων,	-	-	Fourth of the Simples.
ους,	ουν,	-	-	Fifth of the Simples.

* The Poets decline *πολυς* throughout like *δξ-υς, ια, υ*.

Examples

Examples.

ην.
Sing.
M. & F. N.
N. τερ-ην, εν.
G. τερ-ενος.
D. τερ-ενι.
A. τερ-ενα, εν.
V. τερ-εν.

Dual.
N. A. V. τερ-ενε.
G. D. τερ-ενοι.

Plural.
N. τερ-ενες, ενα.
G. τερ-ενων.
D. τερ-εσι.
A. τερ-ενας, ενα.
V. τερ-ενες, ενα.

ας.
Sing.
M. & F. N.
N. αιν-ας, αν.
G. αιν-ατος.
D. αιν-αντι.
A. αιν-αντα, αν.
V. αιν-αν.

Dual.
N. A. V. αιν-αντε.
G. D. αιν-αντοι.

Plural.
N. αιν-αντες, αντα.
G. αιν-αντων.
D. αιν-ανσι.
A. αιν-αντας, αντα.
V. αιν-αντες, αντα.

ων.
Sing.
M. & F. N.
N. γει-ων, ον.
G. γει-ονος.
D. γει-ονι.
A. γει-ονα, ον.
V. γει-ον.

Dual.
N. A. V. γει-ονε.
G. D. γει-ονοι.

Plural.
N. γει-ονες, ονα.
G. γει-ονων.
D. γει-ονσι.
A. γει-ονας, ονα.
V. γει-ονες, ονα.

ης.
Sing.
M. & F. N.
N. αληθ-ης, ες.
G. αληθ-εος, ες.
D. αληθ-ει, ει.
A. αληθ-εα, η, ες.
V. αληθ-ες.

Dual.
N. A. V. αληθ-ει, η.
G. D. αληθ-εοι, οι.

Plural.
N. αληθ-εις, εις, εα, η.
G. αληθ-εων, ων.
D. αληθ-εσι.
A. αληθ-εας, εις, εα, η.
V. αληθ-εις, εις, εα, η.

ωρε.
Sing.
M. & F. N.
N. μεγαλη-ωρε, ορε.
G. μεγαλη-ορος.
D. μεγαλη-ορι.
A. μεγαλη-ορα, ορε.
V. μεγαλη-ορε.

Dual.
N. A. V. μεγαλη-ορε.
G. D. μεγαλη-οροι.

Plural.
N. μεγαλη-ορες, ορα.
G. μεγαλη-ορων.
D. μεγαλη-ορσι.
A. μεγαλη-ορας, ορα.
V. μεγαλη-ορες, ορα.

ις.
Sing.
M. & F. N.
N. ευχαρ-ις, ι.
G. ευχαρ-ιτος.
D. ευχαρ-ιτι.
A. ευχαρ-ιτα & ιτ, ις.
V. ευχαρ-ι.

Dual.
N. A. V. ευχαρ-ιτε.
G. D. ευχαρ-ιτοι.

Plural.
N. ευχαρ-ιτες, ιτα.
G. ευχαρ-ιτων.
D. ευχαρ-ισι.
A. ευχαρ-ιτας, ιτα.
V. ευχαρ-ιτες, ιτα.

ος.		
Sing.		
M.&F.	N.	
N.	ἰδοξ-ος,	ον.
G.	ἰδοξ-ω.	
D.	ἰδοξ-ω.	
A.	ἰδοξ-ον.	
V.	ἰδοξ-ει,	ον.

Dual.		
N. A. V.	ἰδοξ-ω.	
G. D.	ἰδοξ-οιν.	

Plural.		
N.	ἰδοξ-αι,	α.
G.	ἰδοξ-ων.	
D.	ἰδοξ-αις.	
A.	ἰδοξ-ας,	α.
V.	ἰδοξ-αι,	α.

Sing.		
M.&F.	N.	
N.	διπ-ης,	ην.
G.	διπ-οδος.	
D.	διπ-οδι.	
A.	διπ-οδα & εν,	ην.
V.	διπ-ης & ε,	ην.

υς.		
Sing.		
M.&F.	N.	
N.	αδακρ-υς,	υ.
G.	αδακρ-υος.	
D.	αδακρ-υι.	
A.	αδακρ-υι,	υ.
V.	αδακρ-υ.	

Dual.		
N. A. V.	αδακρ-υι.	
G. D.	αδακρ-υοιν.	

Plural.		
N.	αδακρ-υεις, υς,	υα.
G.	αδακρ-υων.	
D.	αδακρ-υσι.	
A.	αδακρ-υας, υς,	υα.
V.	αδακρ-υεις, υς,	υα.

υς.		
Dual.		
M.&F.	N.	
N. A. V.	διπ-οδι.	
G. D.	διπ-οδοιν.	

ως.		
Sing.		
M.&F.	N.	
N.	ευγε-ως,	ων.
G.	ευγε-ω.	
D.	ευγε-ω.	
A.	ευγε-ων.	
V.	ευγε-ως,	ων.

Dual.		
N. A. V.	ευγε-ω.	
G. D.	ευγε-ων.	

Plural.		
N.	ευγε-ω.	
G.	ευγε-ων.	
D.	ευγε-ως.	
A.	ευγε-ως,	ω.
V.	ευγε-ω.	

Plural.		
M.&F.	N.	
N.	διπ-οδεις,	οδα.
G.	διπ-οδων.	
D.	διπ-οσι.	
A.	διπ-οδας,	οδα.
V.	διπ-οδεις,	οδα.

A few Adjectives are formed with Three Articles and One Termination in

		Nom.	Gen.
		ὁ, ἡ, το,	τῷ, τῆς, τῷ,
ιν, ς, σ, ξ, ψ, ας,	after the Fifth of the Sim- ples; as,	τριγλωχιν,	τριγλωχινος.
		μακαρ,	μακαρος.
		πολυδειρας,	πολυδειραδος.
		πταξ,	πταγος.
		γλαυκωψ,	γλαυκωπος.
		πολυαρς,	πολυαρνος.

COM-

COMPARISON.

I. Adjectives ending in *αρ*, *εις*, *ις*, *υς*, *ην*, *ων*, *ας*, *ης*, *υς*, form their Comparison by the Addition of *τερος* and *τατος* to the

Nom. Sing.	{ <i>αρ</i> , as	<i>μακαρ</i> ,	<i>μακαριερος</i> ,	<i>μακαριαιος</i> .
	<i>εις</i> , loving,	<i>χαρις</i> ,	<i>χαριερος</i> ,	<i>χαριαιος</i> .
Masc. of	{ <i>ις</i> ,	<i>γας</i> ,	<i>γαστερος</i> ,	<i>γασταιος</i> .
	<i>υς</i> ,	<i>απλος</i> ,	<i>απλυτερος</i> ,	<i>απλυταιος</i> .
Nom. Plural	{ <i>ην</i> , as	<i>τηρ-ην</i> , <i>ενες</i> ,	<i>τηρυντερος</i> ,	<i>τηρυνταιος</i> .
Masc. of	{ <i>ων</i> ,	<i>σωφρ-ων</i> , <i>ονες</i> ,	<i>σωφρυντερος</i> ,	<i>σωφρυνταιος</i> .
Nom. Sing.	{ <i>ας</i> , as	<i>μελ-ας</i> , <i>αν</i> ,	<i>μελαστειρος</i> ,	<i>μελανταιος</i> .
Neuter of	{ <i>ης</i> ,	<i>απειθ-ης</i> , <i>εις</i> ,	<i>απειθητερος</i> ,	<i>απειθηταιος</i> .
	<i>υς</i> *,	<i>ευρ-υς</i> , <i>υ</i> ,	<i>ευρυτερος</i> ,	<i>ευρυταιος</i> .

II. Adjectives ending in *ξ* form their Comparison from the Nominative Plural by changing *ες* into *ιτερος* and *ιταιος*; as *βλαξ*, *βλακες*, *βλaxιτερος*, *βλαxιταιος*.

III. Adjectives ending in *ος* change *ος*, if the Penultima be long, into *οιτερος* and *οιταιος*; if short, into *ωιτερος* and *ωιταιος*: as,

ἐνδοξος, *ἐνδοξιτερος*, *ἐνδοξοιταιος*;
φρονιμος, *φρονιμωιτερος*, *φρονιμωιταιος*.

The Attics compare many Adjectives in each of these Classes in *ιτερος*, *ιταιος*; *αιτερος*, *αιταιος*; and *ετερος*, *εταιος*: the last in common with the Ionics.

* *υς* is often changed into *ων* and *ιςος*.

IRREGULAR COMPARISONS.

Posit.	Comp.	Superl.	Posit.	Comp.	Superl.
κακος, {	κακωlieros, {	κακωλιατος.	εαδιος, {	εαιων, {	εαισος, {
	κακιων, {	κακιςος.		εαιων, {	εαισος, {
καλος, {	καλλιων, {	καλλιςος.	εηιδιος, {	εηιδιος, {	εηιδιος, Ion {
αισχρος, {	αισχιων, {	αισχισος, {	φιλος, {	φιλιτερως, {	φιλιτατος, {
εχθρος, {	εχθιων, {	εχθισος, {	γεραιος, {	γεραιλιερως, {	γεραιλιατος, {
εικτρος, {	εικτιων, {	εικτιςος, {	θεριος, {	θειριλιερως, {	θειριλιατος, {

Comparisons more irregular.

Posit.	Comp.	Superl.	Pos.	Comp.	Superl.
αγαθος, {	αμεινων, {	αγαθωλιατος.	—	μειων, {	μειςος.
μεγας, {	μεγιστων, {	μεγιστος.	—	ησσων, {	ηπιστος.
	μεζων I.		—	ηττων, {	
	μασσων D.		—	χειρων, {	χειριςος.
				χειριων, {	

From the Comparative in *ων* of Words in *us*, *i* is often taken away, and the preceding Consonant changed into *σσ*; as,

βαθυς, { βαθιων, & } βαθισος.
 ελακυσ, { ελασσων, } ελακισος.
 ελαττων Att.

πολυς, πλειων, πλειςος; for πολων, πολισος.

Comparisons from the Comparative Degree.

καλλιων, {	καλλιωτερως.	εαιων, {	εαισος; Ion.
λωιων, {	λωιωτερως.	εηιδιος, {	εηιδιος; Ion.
μειων, {	μειωτερως.	φιλος, {	φιλιτερως.
προτερως, {	περιωτερως.	γεραιος, {	γεραιλιερως.
		θεριος, {	θειριλιερως.

From the Superlative.

χειριςος, χειριςολια; κυδισος, κυδισατος; ελακισος, ελακισολιερως;
 πρωτος, πρωτισος.

From

From Substantives.

βασιλευς,	βασιλευτερος,	βασιλευτατος.	ῥιγος,	ῥιγιων,	ῥιγιςτος.
θειος,	θειτερος.	—	κερδος,	κερδιων,	κερδιστος.
Φωρ,	Φωροτερος,	Φωροτατος.	κυδος,	κυδιων,	κυδιστος.
κλεπιτης,	κλεπιτερος,	κλεπιτατος.	αρης,	αρειων,	αριστος.
κραμβη,	κραμβητερος,	κραμβητατος.	κραλις,	—	κραλιστος.
πληλις,	πληλιτερος,	πληλιτατος.	κρειων,	{ κρεισων,	—
πολις,	πολιτερος,	πολιτατος.		{ κρεντιων,	

From a Pronoun.

αυτος, —, αυτοτατος.

From Verbs.

βελομαι,	{ βελτερος,	{ βελτιςτος*.	{ Φερω,	{ Φερτερος,	{ Φερτατος.
λῶ,	{ βελτιων,	{ βελτιςτος*.			
λῶ,	λωιτερος,	λωιων λωων, λωιστος.			Φερτιςτος.

From a Participle.

ῥεζωμενος, ῥεζωμενετερος, ῥεζωμενετατος.

From Adverbs.

ανω,	ανωτερος,	ανωτατος.	{ ἔγγυς,	{ ἔγγυτερος,	{ ἔγγυτατος.
κατω,	κατωτερος,	κατωτατος.			
αφρα,	αφαρτερος,	αφαρτατος.	οπισω,	οπιστερος,	οπιστατος.
εσω,	εσωτερος,	εσωτατος.	πορρω,	πορρωτερος,	πορρωτατος.
εξω,	εξτερος,	εσωτατος.	πρωι,	πρωιαιτερος,	πρωιαιτατος.
μαλα,	μαλλον,	μαλιστα.	υψι,	—	υψιστος.
προσω,	προσωτερος,	προσωτατος.			

From Prepositions.

υπερ, υπερτερος, υπερτατος, by Syncope υπατος.
 προ, προτερος, προτατος, Sync. προατος, by Contra. πρωτος.

* Others form these Comparisons from βελος, a Weapon.

NUMERALS.

Cardinals.		Ordinals.	
ἓς,	one.	πρῶτος,	first.
δύο,	two.	δευτερος,	second.
τρεις,	three.	τρίτος,	third.
τέσσαρες,	four.&c. (m)	τέταρτος,	fourth. &c.

All the Cardinal Numbers from τέσσαρες, four, to ἑκατον, a hundred, are undeclined : all above are declined ; as, δακοσι-οι, αἱ, α, two hundred ; &c.

Sing.

M.	F.	N.	In the same Manner its Compounds	M.	F.	N.
N. ἓς,	μία,	ἓν.		οὐδεις,	οὐδεμία,	οὐδέν*.
G. ἑνός,	μίας,	ἑνός.			&c.	
D. ἑνί,	μιά,	ἐνί.		μηδεις,	μηδεμία,	μηδέν.
A. ἑνα,	μῆν,	ἐν.			&c.	

Dual.		Plural.	Plural.	
N. }	δυο † &c	N. —	M.& F.	N.
A. }	δύν.	G. δύν,	N. τρεις, τρία.	
V. }	δύν.	D. δύν.	G. τριων.	
G. }	δύνων &c	A. —	D. τρισι.	
D. }	δύνων.		A. τρεις, τρία.	

* ὕδεις, ὕδεις; μηδεις, μηδεις, μηδισι; sometimes occur.

† δυο is also an Aptot.

P R O N O U N S.

Primitive.		Relative.	
ἐγώ,	I.	αὐτός,	his } self.
σύ,	thou,	my, thy, her	it }
οὐ,	of himself, herself, itself	ὅς,	who, which.
Possessive.		Indefinite.	
ἐμός,	mine.	τις *,	any.
σός,	thine.	διναι,	some one or thing.
ὁς, or ἑός,	his, hers, its.		
ἡμετέρος,	ours, or of us two.		
σφαιτέρος,	yours, or of you two.		
ἡμέτερος,	our.		
ὑμέτερος,	your.		
σφαιτέρος,	their, or of them two.		
Demonstrative.		Compounds.	
οὗτος,	this.	ἐμαυτῶ,	of myself.
ἐκεῖνος,	that.	σεαυτῶ,	of thyself.
		ἑαυτῶ,	of his } self.
			her }
			it }

Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. ἐγώ,	N. σύ,	N. —	N. ὁς, ἡ, ὅ.
G. ἐμεῖ,	G. σεῖ,	G. ἑ,	G. ἑ, ἡς, ἑ.
D. ἡμοῖ,	D. σοι,	D. οἱ, or ἑοι,	D. ὡ, ἡ, ὡ.
A. ἡμεῖ †.	A. σεῖ,	A. ἑ.	A. ὡν, ἡν, ὅ.
Dual.	Dual.	Dual.	Dual.
N. A. τῶι, τῷ,	N. A. σφῶι, σφῶι,	N. A. σφῶε, σφῶε,	N. A. ὦ, αἶ, ὦ.
G. D. τῶιν, τῶν.	G. D. σφῶιν, σφῶν.	G. D. σφῶιν, σφῶν.	G. D. οῖν, αἶν, οῖν.
Plural.	Plural.	Plural.	Plural.
N. ἡμεῖς,	N. ὑμεῖς,	N. σφεις,	N. οἱ, αἶ, αἶ.
G. ἡμῶν,	G. ὑμῶν,	G. σφῶν.	G. ὦν, ὦν, ὦν.
D. ἡμῖν,	D. ὑμῖν,	D. σφισι,	D. οἷς, αἰς, οἷς,
A. ἡμαῖς.	A. ὑμαῖς.	A. σφας.	A. οὖς, αῖς, αῖ.

αὐτός and ἐκεῖνος are declined like ὁς.

* τις is also an Interrogative.

† By Aphæresis με, μοι, με.

NUMERALS.

Cardinals.		Ordinals.	
ἓς,	one.	πρῶτος,	first.
δύο,	two.	δευτερος,	second.
τρεις,	three.	τρίτος,	third.
τέσσαρες,	four.&c. (m)	τέταρτος,	fourth. &c.

All the Cardinal Numbers from τέσσαρες, four, to ἑκατόν, a hundred, are undeclined : all above are declined ; as, δακοσι-οι, αἱ, α, two hundred ; &c.

Sing.						
M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
N. ἓς,	μία,	ἓν.	In the same Manner its Compounds	οὐδεις,	οὐδεμία,	οὐδέν*.
G. ἑνός,	μίας,	ἑνός.			&c.	
D. ἑνί,	μιά,	ἐνί.		μηδεις,	μηδεμία,	μηδέν.
A. ἓνα,	μῆαν,	ἐν.			&c.	

Dual.		Plural.	Plural.	
N.	A.	N. —	M.& F.	N.
δύο † &	δύω.	G. δυν,	τρις,	τρια.
		D. δυοι.		τριων.
G. δυοιν &		A. —	D. τρισι.	
D. δυιν.			A. τρεις,	τρια.

* οὐδεις, οὐδενας ; μηδεις, μηδενας, μηδενι ; sometimes occur.

† δύο is also an Aptot.

P R O N O U N S.

Primitive.		Relative.	
ἐγώ,	I.	αὐτός,	his } self.
σύ,	thou,	ὅς,	my, thy, her } it
αὐτός,	of himself, herself, itself		who, which.
Possessive.		Indefinite.	
ἐμός,	mine.	τις * α	any.
σός,	thine.	δῖνα,	some one or thing.
ὁς, or ἰός,	his, hers, its.		
ἡμετέρος,	ours, or of us two.		
σφωιτέρος,	yours, or of you two.		
ἡμετέρος,	our.		
ὑμετέρος,	your.		
σφετέρος,	their, or of them two.		
Demonstrative.		Compounds.	
οὗτος,	this.	ἐμαυτῆ,	of myself.
ἐκεῖνος,	that.	ἐταυτῆ,	of thyself.
		ἑαυτῆ,	of { his } self.
			her }
			it }

Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. ἐγώ,	N. σύ,	N. —	N. ὁς, ἡ, ὅ.
G. ἐμεῖ,	G. σε,	G. ἐ,	G. ἑ, ἡς, ἐ.
D. ἡμοί,	D. σοί,	D. οἱ, or ἰοί,	D. αἱ, ἡ, αἶ.
A. ἡμεῖ†.	A. σε,	A. ἐ.	A. αὐ, ἡν, ὅ.
Dual.	Dual.	Dual.	Dual.
N. A. τῶι, τῶ,	N. A. σφῶι, σφῶ,	N. A. σφῶι, σφῆ,	N. A. αἱ, αἶ, αἶ.
G. D. τῶιν, τῶν.	G. D. σφῶιν, σφῶν.	G. D. σφῶιν, σφῆν.	G. D. οἶν, αἶν, οἶν.
Plural.	Plural.	Plural.	Plural.
N. ἡμεῖς,	N. ὑμεῖς,	N. σφῆις,	N. οἱ, αἶ, αἶ.
G. ἡμῶν,	G. ὑμῶν,	G. σφῶν.	G. αὐν, αἶν, αἶν.
D. ἡμῖν,	D. ὑμῖν,	D. σφῶσι,	D. οἷς, αἶς, αἶς.
A. ἡμεῖς.	A. ὑμεῖς.	A. σφῶας.	A. οὐς, αἶς, αἶ.

αὐτός and ἐκεῖνος are declined like ὁς.

* τις is also an Interrogative.

† By Aphæresis με, μοι, με.

Sing.		
N.	ὁὗτος, αὐτή, τὸτο.	
G.	τούτου, ταύτης, τούτου.	
D.	τούτῳ, ταύτῃ, τούτῳ.	
A.	τούτον, ταύτην, τούτο.	

Dual.		
N. A.	τούτω, ταύτῃ, τούτω.	
G. D.	τούτων, ταύταιν, τούτων.	

Plural.		
N.	οὗτοι, αὗται, ταῦτα.	
G.	τούτων, ταύτων, τούτων.	
D.	τούτοις, ταύταις, τούτοις.	
A.	τούτους, ταύτας, ταῦτα.	

Sing.		
N.	_____	_____
G.	ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτῆς, ἑαυτοῦ.	
D.	ἑαυτῷ, ἑαυτῇ, ἑαυτῷ.	
A.	ἑαυτόν, ἑαυτήν, ἑαυτό.	

Plural.		
N.	_____	_____
G.	ἑαυτῶν, ἑαυτῶν, ἑαυτῶν.	
D.	ἑαυτοῖς, ἑαυταῖς, ἑαυτοῖς.	
A.	ἑαυτούς, ἑαυτάς, ἑαυτά.	

In like manner are declined ἡμεῖς and σὺντες in the singular number only.

σὺντες and ἡμεῖς are often contracted into σὺντες and ἡμεῖς.

Sing.			Dual.		Plural.		
M. F.	N.		N. A.		M. F.	N.	
N.	τις, τι.		N. A.	τινι,	N.	τινις, τινις.	
G.	τινος.		G. D.	τινων.	G.	τινων.	
D.	τινι.				D.	τινι.	
A.	τινα, τι.				A.	τινας, τινις.	

Sing.	
N.	ὁ, ἡ, το, δινα*, or δις.
G.	τη, τος, τε, δινατος, or δινος.
D.	τω, τη, τῳ, δινατι, or δινι.
A.	τον, την, το, δινα.

V E R B S.

There are Four Conjugations of Baryton Verbs, distinguished by their Characteristics.

The Characteristic is the Letter which immediately precedes ω or ομαι. In πῆ, κῆ, μν, the former Letter is the Characteristic.

* δινα is also found in every Case.

CHARACTERISTICS of the

FIRST CONJUGATION.

Pref.	Fut.	Perf.
π, τερπῶ	↓ { τερψῶ	↓ { τετερφα.
β, λειβῶ	↓ { λειψῶ	↓ { λελειφα.
φ, γραφῶ	↓ { γραψῶ	↓ { γεγραφα.
πῖ, τυπῶ	↓ { τυψῶ	↓ { τετυφα.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Pref.	Fut.	Perf.
κ, πλεκῶ	↓ { πλεξῶ	↓ { πεπλεχα.
γ, λεγῶ	↓ { λεξῶ	↓ { λελεχα.
χ, βρεχῶ	↓ { βρεξῶ	↓ { βεβρεχα.
σς, ὀρυσσῶ	↓ { ὀρυξῶ	↓ { ὠρύχα.
or		
τι, ὀρυτῶ		

THIRD CONJUGATION.

Pref.	Fut.	Perf.
τ, αὐτῶ	↓ { αὐτῶ	↓ { ἤνυκα.
δ, αὐδῶ	↓ { αὐδῶ	↓ { ἤκα.
θ, πληθῶ	↓ { πληθῶ	↓ { πεπληκα.
ζ, φράζῶ	↓ { φράσῶ	↓ { πεφρακα.
ω pure*, as		
τιῶ	τιῶ	τετικα.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Pref.	Fut.	Perf.
λ, ψαλλῶ	↓ { ψαλῶ	↓ { ἤψαλκα.
μ, νιμῶ	↓ { νιμῶ	↓ { νενιμηκα.
ν, φαίνῶ	↓ { φαίνῶ	↓ { πεφαιγκα.
ξ, σπινῶ	↓ { σπινῶ	↓ { εσπαγκα.
μν, τιμῶ	↓ { τιμῶ	↓ { τετιμηκα.

V O I C E S,

Active, Passive, Middle.

M O O D S,

Indicative,
Imperative,
Optative,Subjunctive,
Infinitive.

(n) TENSES in the Active and Middle Voices,

Present,	First and	Future,
Imperfect,	Second	
Perfect,	First and	Aorist.
Pluperfect,	Second	

A Paulo-post-future is added in the Passive.

* When a Vowel or Diphthong precedes ω or ομαι.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

S. τυπῶ, τυπῆς, τυπῇ*

D. (ο) τυπῆτον, τυπῆτον*

P. τυπόμεν, τυπέτε, τυπῶσι*

Imperfect.

S. ετυπῶν, ετυπῆς, ετυπῇ*

D. ετυπῆλον, ετυπῆλιν*

P. ετυπόμεν, ετυπέτε, ετυπῶν*

First Future.

S. τυψῶ, τυψῆς, τυψῇ*

D. τυψῆλον, τυψῆλον*

P. τυψόμεν, τυψέτε, τυψῶσι*

First Aorist.

S. ἐτυψα, ἐτυψας, ἐτυψε*

D. ἐτυψαλον, ἐτυψαλιν*

P. ἐτυψαμεν, ἐτυψατε, ἐτυψαν*

Perfect.

S. τετυφα, τετυφας, τετυφε*

D. τετυφαλον, τετυφαλον*

P. τετυφαμεν, τετυφατε, τετυφασι*

Pluperfect.

S. ἐτετυφην, ἐτετυφης, ἐτετυφει*

D. ἐτετυφῆλον, ἐτετυφῆλιν*

P. ἐτετυφειμεν, ἐτετυφειτε, ἐτετυφεισαν.

* This Tense in Verbs of the Fifth Conjugation, and in the Attic and Doric Dialects, is formed like the Second Future.

Second Aorist.

- S. ἐτυπον, ἐτυπες, ἐτυπε
 D. ἐτυπέον, ἐτυπέων
 P. ἐτυπομεν, ἐτυπέτε, ἐτυπον

Second Future.

- S. τυπῶ, τυπῆῖς, τυπῆῖ
 D. τυπῆῖτον, τυπῆῖτων
 P. τυπῆμεν, τυπῆτε, τυπῆσι

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

- S. τυπῆ, τυπῆτω
 D. τυπῆτον, τυπῆτων
 P. τυπῆτε, τυπῆτωσαν

First Aorist.

- S. τυψον, τυψατω
 D. τυψατον, τυψατων
 P. τυψατε, τυψατωσαν

Second Aorist.

- S. τυπε, τυπέτω
 D. τυπέτον, τυπέτων
 P. τυπέτε, τυπέτωσαν

Perfect.

- S. τετυφέ, τετυφέω
 D. τετυφέον, τετυφέων
 P. τετυφέτε, τετυφέωσαν

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

- S. τυπλοῖμι, τυπλοῖς, τυπλῶι
 D. τυπλοῖτον, τυπλοῖτην
 P. τυπλοίμεν, τυπλίτε, τυπλοῖεν.

First Future.

- S. τυψοίμι, τυψοῖς, τυψῶι
 D. τυψοῖτον, τυψοῖτην
 P. τυψοίμεν, τυψοίτε, τυψοῖεν

First Aorist.

- S. τυψαίμι, τυψαῖς, τυψαῖι
 D. τυψαῖτον, τυψαῖτην
 P. τυψαίμεν, τυψαίτε, τυψαίεν

*Æolic First Aorist *.*

- S. τυψεία, τυψείας, τυψεῖι
 D. τυψείατον, τυψείατην
 P. τυψείαμεν, τυψείατε, τυψείαν

Perfect.

- S. τετυφοίμι, τετυφοῖς, τετυφοῖι
 D. τετυφοῖτον, τετυφοῖτην
 P. τετυφοίμεν, τετυφοίτε, τετυφοῖεν.

Second Aorist.

- S. τυποῖμι, τυποῖς, τυποῖι
 D. τυποῖτον, τυποῖτην
 P. τυποίμεν, τυποίτε, τυποῖεν

Second Future.

- S. τυποῶμι, τυποῶς, τυποῶι
 D. τυποῶτον, τυποῶτην
 P. τυποῶμεν, τυποῶτε, τυποῶεν.

* Used also by the Attics.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present *and* Imperfect.

- S. τυπῶ, τυπῆς, τυπῇ.
 D. τυπῆτον, τυπῆτον.
 P. τυπῶμεν, τυπῆτε, τυπῶσι.

First Aorist.

- S. τυψῶ, τυψῆς, τυψῇ.
 D. τυψῆτον, τυψῆτον.
 P. τυψῶμεν, τυψῆτε, τυψῶσι.

Second Aorist.

- S. τυπῶ, τυπῆς, τυπῇ.
 D. τυπῆτον, τυπῆτον.
 P. τυπῶμεν, τυπῆτε, τυπῶσι.

Perfect.

- S. τέτυκω, τέτυκῆς, τέτυκῇ.
 D. τέτυκῆτον, τέτυκῆτον.
 P. τέτυκῶμεν, τέτυκῆτε, τέτυκῶσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present <i>and</i> Imperfect,	—	τυπτεῖν.
First Future,	—	τυψείν.
First Aorist,	—	τυψαι.
Perfect,	—	τέτυκεναι.
Second Aorist,	—	τυπτεῖν.
Second Future,	—	τυψείν.

PAR-

P A R T I C I P L E.

Present and Imperfect.

	Nom.	Gen.
M.	ὁ τυπών,	τε τυπόντος*
F.	ἡ τυπύσσα,	της τυπύσσης*
N.	το τυπόν,	τε τυπόντος*

First Future.

M.	ὁ τυψών,	τε τυψόντος.
F.	ἡ τυψύσσα,	της τυψύσσης*
N.	το τυψόν,	τε τυψόντος*

First Aorist.

M.	ὁ τυψας,	τε τυψάντος*
F.	ἡ τυψάσα,	της τυψάσσης*
N.	το τυψαν,	τε τυψάντος.

Perfect.

M.	ὁ τέλυφωσ *	τε τέλυφωτος*
F.	ἡ τέλυφωϊα †,	της τέλυφωϊας*
N.	το τέλυφος,	τε τέλυφωτος*

Second Aorist.

M.	ὁ τυπών,	τε τυπόντος*
F.	ἡ τυπύσσα,	της τυπύσσης*
N.	το τυπόν,	τε τυπόντος*

Second Future.

M.	ὁ τυπῶν *,	τε τυπῶντος*
F.	ἡ τυπῶσα,	της τυπῶσσης*
N.	το τυπῶν,	τε τυπῶντος.

* Participles of these Tenses have a Form of Declension peculiar to themselves. The rest are declined like Adjectives of the same Terminations.

† Participles in *ωνς*, when contracted into *ας*, make the Feminine in *ωσα*, and Neuter in *ως*; as,

N.	ἰσως,	ἰσῶσα,	ἰσως.
G.	ἰσῶτος,	ἰσῶσσης,	ἰσῶτος. &c.

ΣΥ-

SYNOPSIS of the MOODS and TENSES in the ACTIVE VOICE.

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Present	τυγί-ω	τυγί-ε	τυγί-οιμι	τυγί-ω	τυγί-ειν	τυγί-ων
Imperf.	ιτυγί-οι					
1st Fut.	τυγί-ω		τυγί-οιμι		τυγί-ειν	τυγί-ων
1st Aor.	ιτυγί-α	τυγί-οι	τυγί-οιμι	τυγί-ω	τυγί-αι	τυγί-ας
Perfect	τετυγί-α	τετυγί-ε	τετυγί-οιμι	τετυγί-ω	τετυγί-ειναι	τετυγί-ωνς
Pluperf.	ιτετυγί-ον					
2d Aor.	ιτυγί-οι	τυγί-ε	τυγί-οιμι	τυγί-ω	τυγί-ειν	τυγί-ων
2d Fut.	τυγί-ω		τυγί-οιμι		τυγί-ειν	τυγί-ων

A U G M E N T S.

The Imperfect Tense, the Pluperfect, and the First and Second Aorists, are augmented in the Indicative Mood only: the Perfect and Paulo-post-future, through all the Moods, but, when the Syllabic Augment is used, in a Manner peculiar to themselves.

Augments are Two :

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| I. The Syllabic, | } | used when a
Verb begins
with a | { | Single Conso- |
| II. The Temporal, | | | | nant.
Mutable Vowel
or Diphthong. |

F

I. The

I. The Syllabic Augment is ϵ prefixed to the augmented Tenses; but in the Perfect, and Paulo-post-future, the initial Consonant of the Verb is repeated before ϵ ,

if the Verb be- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a single Consonant*;} \\ \text{a Mute and Liquid †;} \end{array} \right.$
gin with $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pi\lambda, \kappa\lambda, \mu\nu \ddagger. \end{array} \right.$

When a Verb begins with a rough Consonant, in the Reduplication it assumes the corresponding smooth one; as $\theta\upsilon\omega$, $\tau\epsilon\theta\upsilon\kappa\alpha$.

When the Verb begins with ρ , the ρ is doubled§ in these and all the augmented Tenses; as $\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\lambda\omega$, $\epsilon\rho\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\lambda\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\rho\rho\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\alpha$, &c.

II. The Temporal Augment changes the initial Vowels or Diphthongs in the following Manner:

α	} into η ,	{	$\alpha\delta\omega$,	$\eta\delta\omicron\nu$.
ϵ			$\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\theta\omega$,	$\eta\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\theta\omicron\nu$.
$\omicron$	—	—	$\omicron\rho\upsilon\tau\acute{\iota}\omega$,	$\omicron\rho\upsilon\tau\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu$.
$\alpha\iota$	—	—	$\eta\iota$, $\alpha\iota\rho\omega$,	$\eta\rho\omicron\nu$.
$\alpha\upsilon$	—	—	$\eta\upsilon$, $\alpha\upsilon\acute{\xi}\alpha\nu\omega$,	$\eta\upsilon\acute{\xi}\alpha\nu\omicron\nu$.
$\omicron\iota$	—	—	ω , $\omicron\iota\chi\acute{\iota}\omega$,	$\omega\chi\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu$.

* Except in $\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\iota\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha$.

† Yet $\gamma\eta\gamma\omicron\rho\epsilon\omega$, and Verbs beginning with γ , omit the Reduplication.

‡ But not always: for $\kappa\lambda\iota\nu\omega$ makes $\iota\kappa\lambda\alpha\kappa\alpha$; $\kappa\lambda\alpha\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\lambda\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, and $\iota\kappa\lambda\eta\mu\alpha\iota$; &c. Also, the following either take or omit the Reduplication:

$\beta\lambda\alpha\varsigma\alpha\nu\omega$, or $\epsilon\omega$,	$\gamma\lambda\omicron\Phi\omega$,
$\beta\lambda\alpha\mu\epsilon\upsilon\omega$,	$\gamma\lambda\omega\lambda\acute{\iota}\omega$,
$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu\omega$,	$\kappa\rho\upsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\omega$.

§ Among the Poets ρ is not always doubled.

The Temporal Augment is the same in the Perfect, and Paulo-post-future, as in the other augmented Tenses.

Exceptions.

I. Verbs which omit the Augment.

Verbs compounded of οἶνος, { οἶνιζω,
οἶνοποταζω,
οἶνω,
οἶνοχοεω. ὦνοχρον is sometimes read.

οἶωνος, { οἶωνιζομαι,
οἶωνοσκοπεω,
οἶωνοπολεω.

οἶαξ, { οἶακιζω,
οἶακονομεω,
οἶακοτροφεω.

Beginning with α, { αω,
αιω,
αηθεσσω,
αηδιζομαι.

οἶοομαι,
οἶκνυρην,
οἶμαω,
οἶτραω,
οἶμωζω,
οἶδανω*.

* The Six last Verbs sometimes admit the Augment.

II. Verbs beginning with ε, which are augmented by inserting ι, to form the Diphthong ει.

ἔαω,	ἔλκω,	ἔρπουζω,
ἔζω,	ἔλω,	ἔρωω,
ἐπιζω,	ἐπομαι,	ἐρυω,
ἐθω,	ἐπω *,	ἐτηκω,
ἐλισσω,	ἐργαζομαι,	ἐττω,
ἐλκεω,	ἐρεω,	ἐχω,
ἐλκίζω,	ἐρπίζω,	ἔω.
ἐλκυω,		

III. Verbs which begin with εο change ο into ω; as ἑορταζω, ἑωρταζον †.

IV. Exceptions by the Attic Dialect;

1. The Syllabic ε is changed into η: as μελλω, ἡμελλον.
2. The Diphthong ει is changed into η; as εἰκαζω, ἡκαζον; εἶδηκειν, Sync. εἶδειν, Att. ᾗδειν.
3. The Diphthong ευ is changed into ηυ; as εὐχομαι, ἡυχομην.
4. The Temporal η is resolved into εα; as αἰλοω, ἡλωκα, εἰαλωκα.

* ἔωω retains the Augment in all the Moods.

† The Pluperfects { ἠώλπειν, } are formed in the same { ἠώλπεα.
 ἠώργειν, } Manner from the { ἠώργα-
 ἠώκειν, } Attic Perfects { ἠώκα.
 ἑορταζω is sometimes augmented by inserting ι; as ιεορταζω.

5. In the augmented Tenses beginning with η, ο, ω, ει, οι, and υ, the Syllabic Augment is added to the Temporal, and retains the Breathing of the present Tense; as,

Att.

ἔω,	ἦκα,	ἤκα.
ἔλπω,	ὀλπα,	ὅλπα.
ὄραω,	ώρακα,	ῶρακα.
ἔπω,	εἶπον,	ἔειπον.
εἶκω,	οἶκα,	ῥοικα.
ὔρεω,	ὔρηκα,	ὔρηκα.

6. In Verbs beginning with α short, ε; or ο, the Two First Letters of the Present Tense are added to the Perfect*, and, if there be more than Three Syllables, the Third is shortened; as,

ἄκω	ἦκα,	ἄκηκα.
ἄλθω,	ἦλθα,	ἄληλεκα.
ἄλειψω,	ἦλειφα,	ἄληλιφα.
ἔλευθω,	ἦλευθα,	ἔληλυθα.
ἔριζω,	ἦρικα,	ἔρηρικα.
ἔτοιμαζω,	ἦτοιμακα,	ἔτητοιμακα.
ἦμυω,	ἦμυκα,	ἔμμημυκα †.
ὀλεω,	ὤλα,	ὀλωλα.

* And sometimes to the 2d Aorist, as ἄγω, ἦγον; Att. ἄγεγον; by Metathesis, ἡγαγον.

† ἦμυω changes η into ε, because this Reduplication ought always to be short.

But

But ἀγείρω, ἀγηνεργα; ἔρωταω, ἔρηρωτηῖα;
and ἐρεῖδω, ἐρηρεῖα; retain the long Syl-
lable: the last in contradistinction to
ἐρηρικα, from ἐρίζω.

Obs. The Pluperfect of these Attic Forms
admits also a Temporal Augment;
as ἀληλεκα, ἡληλεκειν. Except ἐλη-
λυθειν, from ἐληλυθα.

7. The Reduplications of the Perfect λε
and με are changed into ει; as ληβω,
εἰληφα; μειρομαι, εἰμαρμαι.

V. Exceptions by the Ionic Dialect:

1. The Second Aorist and other Tenses
have the Reduplication of the Perfect;
as καμνω, 2d Aor. ἐκαμον,—κεκαμον;
κλυμι, 2d Aor. ἐκλυν,—κεκλυν, κεκλυθι,
&c. πιθεω, 1st Fut. πιθησω,—πεπιθησω.
2. The Augment is taken away, and
moreover the Reduplication of the Per-
fect; as 1st Aor. ἐκαλησαμην, καλησαμην;
Pluperf. λελυτο, λυτο; Pluperf. ἐδε-
δεκτο, δεκτο.
3. After the Augment is removed from
the Aorists, the Two First Letters of
the Present are sometimes prefixed, as
by the Attic Dialect: thus ἄρω, 2d
Aor. ἦρον, ἄραρον.

AUG-

AUGMENTS of COMPOUND VERBS.

Verbs are compounded either with Prepositions or with other Parts of speech.

- I. Verbs of the latter Sort have their Augment in the Beginning, like Simple Verbs; as φιλοσοφῶ, ἐφιλοσοφῶν; δυστυχῶ, ἐδυστυχῶ*.
- II. In Verbs compounded with a Preposition the Augment is between the Preposition and the Verb; as προσβαλλῶ, προσεβαλλον.

Exceptions.

1. Compound Verbs of the same Signification with their Simples :
 ἀνοίγω, ἔμμελλω, καθεζομαι,
 ἀμφιεννυμι, ἐναντιστοιμαι, καθημαι,
 ἀφευω, ἐνεπω, καθίζω, &c.
2. Verbs whose Simples are not in Use †; as ἀμφισβητέω, ἀντιδικέω, &c.
3. ἀμπεχομαι and ἀμπισχομαι; all which have the Augment in the Beginning.

* When *δυς* and *εν* precede a mutable Vowel or Diphthong, the Augment is between the Particle and the Verb.

† Some of these receive the Augment in the Middle; as,

ἀπολαύω,	ἐπιχεύω,
ἐπιχέω,	ἐπιτηδεύω,
ἐγκυμαζω,	συνδαιταομαι.

- 4. Some have the Augment in the Beginning and in the Middle; as,**

ἐκδιαιτῶν,

ἀγνοῦσα,

ἐνοχλεω,

ΔΙΑΙΤΕΩ,

ἐμπαροίνεω,

ἀνεχομαι, δεσ.

- 5. Some in the Beginning or in the Middle;**

ας, ἀντιβόλεω,

ἐγγυααω,

ἀφηνιάζω,

ἐνεχυραζομαι,

ἀφῆμι,

ἐμπολαω, &c.

R U L E S.

Prepositions in Composition lose their final Vowel, if the Simple Verb begin with a Vowel; as ἐπεχω. Except περι and προ, and sometimes ἀμφι.

If the Vowel of the Verb has a rough Breathing, the smooth ω and τ of the Preposition are changed into ϕ and θ .

In the Prepositions *ἐν* and *συν*,

before $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \epsilon, \varpi, \varphi, \psi, \\ \kappa, \gamma, \chi, \\ \lambda, \end{matrix} \right\}$ is changed into $\sum_{\gamma, \lambda}^{\mu}$

In $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma, \\ \rho, \\ \xi, \end{array} \right\}$ is changed into $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma, \\ \varrho. \end{array} \right\}$ but sometimes dropped.
 before $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma, \\ \rho, \\ \xi, \end{array} \right\}$ is always dropped.

When the Preposition ends with a Vowel,
and the Verb begins with ρ , ρ is doubled;
as διαρρῶ.

F O R-

FORMATION of the TENSES in the ACTIVE VOICE.

The Present is the Root of all the other Tenses.

Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present by changing ω into $\sigma\upsilon$, and prefixing the Augment; as $\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\omega$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\sigma\upsilon$.

First Future.

The First Future is formed from the Present, in the

1st Conjugation,	{ by changing the	{ $\psi\omega$; as $\tau\upsilon-\psi\lambda\omega$, $\tau\upsilon-\psi\omega$.		
2d,			{ Last Syllable into	{ $\xi\omega$; $\lambda\epsilon-\gamma\omega$, $\lambda\epsilon-\xi\omega$.
3d,				
4th,	{ by shortening the Penul-	{ time of the Present *; } as $\phi\alpha-\iota\omega$, $\phi\alpha-\iota\omega$.		
	{			

Exceptions in the Second Conjugation.

Some Verbs in $\sigma\omega$ or $\tau\lambda\omega$ make the Future in $\sigma\omega$.

Exceptions in the Third Conjugation.

Some Verbs in $\zeta\omega$ make the Future in $\xi\omega$ (p);

A few in $\gamma\xi\omega$ (q);

Some in $\sigma\omega$ and $\xi\omega$ (r);

One in $\sigma\omega$ and $\gamma\xi\omega$, as $\sigma\alpha\lambda\omega\iota\zeta\omega$.

* i. e. casting off the Second Consonant and the Second Vowel of the Diphthong, and shortening the Doubtful Vowel.

R U L E S.

I. Verbs of the Third Conjugation in $\alpha\omega$, $\epsilon\omega$, and $\omicron\omega$, change ϵ and α into η , and $\omicron$ into ω , in the Future: as,

$\omega\omicron\iota\epsilon-\omega$, $\omega\omicron\iota\eta-\sigma\omega$; $\tau\iota\mu\alpha-\omega$, $\tau\iota\mu\eta-\sigma\omega$;
 $\delta\eta\lambda\omicron-\omega$, $\delta\eta\lambda\omega-\sigma\omega$.

Exceptions.

Some retain their original Vowel:

1. Verbs which have λ or ρ pure, or a Vowel before $\alpha\omega$; with some other Verbs in $\alpha\omega$ (s).
2. Some Verbs in $\epsilon\omega$. Some also use either η or ϵ (t).
3. Verbs in $\omicron\omega$ not derived from Nouns.

II. Some Dissyllables in $\epsilon\omega$ form their Future in $\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omega$. Also, $\kappa\alpha\iota\omega$ makes $\kappa\alpha\upsilon\sigma\omega$; and $\kappa\lambda\alpha\iota\omega$, $\kappa\lambda\alpha\upsilon\sigma\omega$.

III. From the Futures in $\alpha\sigma\omega$, $\epsilon\sigma\omega$, $\omicron\sigma\omega$, and $\iota\sigma\omega$, the Attics take away σ , and in the Three former make a Contraction; in the last they only circumflex the ω : as,

$\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\alpha\sigma\omega$,	$\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\tilde{\omega}$;
$\kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon\sigma\omega$,	$\kappa\alpha\lambda\tilde{\omega}$;
$\omicron\mu\omicron\sigma\omega$,	$\omicron\mu\tilde{\omega}$;
$\nu\omicron\mu\iota\sigma\omega$,	$\nu\omicron\mu\iota\tilde{\omega}$.

IV. In Futures from ω pure the Poets often take

take away σ: as δησω, δηω; κλεισω, κλειω;
κεσω, κειω OF κειω; χευσω, χευω.

V. The Æolics form the Futures in λω and ρω of the Fourth Conjugation by inserting σ before ω: as τελλω, τελσω; ὀρω, ὀρσω.

VI. Four Verbs change the Breathing:

ἔχω,	ἔξω;
τρέχω,	θρέξω;
τρέφω,	θρέψω;
τυφω,	θυψω.

Perfect.

The Perfect Tense is formed from the First Future, by prefixing the Augment, and changing, in the

1st Conjugation, ψω	} into {	φα; as τυψω, τετυφα.
2d*, ξω		χα; δηξω, διδηχα.
3d*, σω		κα; αῖσω, ἦκα.
4th, {ω μω		κα; ψαλω, ἔψαλα. μηκα (υ) τιμω, τιτεμηκα.

R U L E S.

- I. In Dissyllables of the First and Second Conjugation the Attics change ε into ο; as τρέφω, ἐτρέφα.
- II. Dissyllables of the Fourth Conjugation change the ε of the Future into α; as τέλω, ἐτάλα.

* Those few Verbs of the 3d, which have ξω in the Future, have χα in the Perfect; and of the 2d, which have σω, have κα.

III. Dissyllables in εἶνω, ἰνω, ὕνω, cast off the ν: as, τεινώ, τέτακα; κρινώ, κεκρικα; &c.

IV. Other Verbs in νω change ν into γ*: as, φαίνω, πέφαγκα; μόλυνω, μεμόλυγκα.

Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect, by changing α into εἰν, and prefixing the Augment; as τέτυφα, ἐτέλειφεν.

First Aorist.

The First Aorist is formed from the First Future, by changing ω into α, and prefixing the Augment; as τυψω, ἐτυψα.

The Penultima of this Tense is generally long. Hence, in the Fourth Conjugation, where the Penultima of the First Future is short, α is changed into η, and ε into ει: as,

ψαλῶ, ἐψηλα†.

σπερῶ, ἐσπειρα.

But in the Third Conjugation, where the Future is often short, the Aorist continues short: as, νομισῶ, ἐνομισα; τελεσῶ, ἐτελεσα.

The following Aorists change the Characteristics of the Future: ἔδωκα, εἶπα, ἐνεγκα, ἔθηκα, ἦκα.

* See Rules, p. 40.

† The Attics retain the α; as ἐψαλα

Some Verbs exclude σ : as,

ἴω,	ἤλευα.	καίω,	ἔκηα.
, κείω,	ἔκεια.	χέω,	{ ἔχθρα and
ἴω,	ἤκεια*.		{ ἔχθρα.

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Present, by changing ω into ον, and prefixing the Augment ; as ἄδω, ἤδον.

The Penultima of this Tense is short in the following Verbs :

- I. Verbs having λ, μν, π, before ω, which cast off the latter Consonant ; as τυπῶ, ἔτυπον. But the following in π change the Characteristic :

π into ς,	{	ἐλαπῶ,	ἔλαβον.
	{	καλυπῶ,	ἔκαλυβον.
	{	κρυπῶ,	ἔκρυβον.
π into φ,	{	βαπῶ,	ἔβαφον.
	{	σκαπῶ,	ἔσκαφον.
	{	ῥαπῶ,	ἔρραφον.
	{	δαπῶ,	ἔδαφον.
	{	ἄπῶ,	ἤφον.
	{	ῥιπῶ,	ἔρριφον.
	{	δρυπῶ,	ἔδρυφον.
	{	θηπῶ,	ἔταφον.
	{	θηπῶ,	ἔταφον.

From this Word ἤκεια is derived the Participle of the First Middle, ἀνέκεια.

II. Verbs

II. Verbs in $\tau\lambda\omega$ and $\zeta\omega$, which from the Future in $\xi\omega$ form $\gamma\omicron\nu$, and from the Future in $\sigma\omega$ form $\delta\omicron\nu$, in the Second Aorist: as,

	$\tau\alpha\tau\lambda\omega$,	$\tau\alpha\zeta\omega$,	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\gamma\omicron\nu$.
	$\phi\rho\alpha\zeta\omega$,	$\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\omega$,	$\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\alpha\delta\omicron\nu$.
also,	$\sigma\mu\upsilon\chi\omega$,		$\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\mu\upsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$.
	$\psi\upsilon\chi\omega$,		$\acute{\epsilon}\psi\upsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$.

III. Verbs having a long Vowel or a Diphthong in the Penultima, which are changed in the following Manner:

η	} into α,	ληβω,	ἐλάβον*.
ω		τρῶγω,	ἐτραγον.
αι		καιω,	ἐκαον.
αυ		παυω,	ἐπαον.
ευ	— υ,	φευγω,	ἐφυγον.
ε	— ο,	ακω,	ηκοον.
ει	— ι,	λειπω,	ἐλιπον.

But, in the Fourth Conjugation, $\epsilon\iota$ is changed,

in { Difyllables into α ; as $\phi\theta\epsilon\iota\rho\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta\alpha\rho\omicron\nu$.
 { Trifyllables into ϵ ; as $\acute{\omicron}\phi\epsilon\iota\lambda\omega$, $\acute{\omicron}\phi\epsilon\lambda\omicron\nu$.

ϵ is also changed into α ; as $\delta\epsilon\rho\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\alpha\rho\omicron\nu$:
 except in $\beta\lambda\epsilon\pi\omega$, $\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\omega}$, $\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omega$, $\tau\epsilon\kappa\omega$,

* Except $\pi\lambda\eta\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\iota\pi\lambda\alpha\gamma\omicron\nu$ and $\iota\pi\lambda\eta\gamma\omicron\nu$.

φλεγω, and τεμνω, which last makes
ἐταμον and ἐτεμον.

IV. Verbs which have the doubtful Vowels
long, without Position, in the Penul-
tima of the Present; as, κρῖνω, ἐκρίνον;
θῦνω, ἐθύνον.

Verbs in *ω* of the Third Conjugation want
the Second Aorist: as do those in *αω* and
εω, except when they are contracted into
ω impure, and then it is derived from the
contracted Form; as δυνῶ, ἔδυνον.

Second Future.

The Second Future is derived from the
Second Aorist, by changing *ον* into *ω* cir-
cumflexed, and casting off the Augment;
as ἐτυπον, τυπῶ.

Passive Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

S. τυπῶμαι (*υ*), τυπῆ (*ω*), τυπῆται.

D: τυπόμεθα, τυπέσθον, τυπέσθον.

P. τυπόμεθα, τυπέσθε, τυπύονται.

Im-

Imperfect.

- S. ἐτυπῶμην (x), ἐτυπῶ, ἐτυπῆτο·
D. ἐτυπώμεθον, ἐτυπῆσθον, ἐτυπῆσθην·
P. ἐτυπώμεθα, ἐτυπῆσθε, ἐτυπῶντο·

Second Aorist.

- S. ἐτύπην, ἐτύπη, ἐτύπη·
D. ἐτύπητον, ἐτύπητην·
P. ἐτύπημεν, ἐτύπητε, ἐτύπησαν·

Second Future.

- S. τυπήσομαι, τυπήσῃ, τυπήσεται·
D. τυπήσομεθον, τυπήσεσθον, τυπήσεσθον·
P. τυπήσόμεθα, τυπήσεσθε, τυπήσονται.

Perfect.

- S. τέτυμαι, τέτυψαι (y), τέτυπαι·
D. τέτυμμεθον, τέτυφθον (z), τέτυφθον·
P. τέτυμμεθα, τέτυφθε, τέτυμμενοι εἰσι (aa)·

Pluperfect.

- S. ἐτέτυμμην, ἐτέτυφο, ἐτέτυπο·
D. ἐτέτυμμεθον, ἐτέτυφθον, ἐτέτυφθην·
P. ἐτέτυμμεθα, ἐτέτυφθε, ἐτέτυμμενοι ἦσαν.

Paulo-post-future.

- S. τέτυφομαι, τέτυψῃ, τέτυψεται·
D. τέτυφομεθον, τέτυψεσθον, τέτυψεσθον·
P. τέτυφομεθα, τέτυψεσθε, τέτυψονται.

First Aorist.

- S. ἐτυφθην, ἐτυφθης, ἐτυφθη·
 D. ἐτυφθῆλον, ἐτυφθῆλην·
 P. ἐτυφθημεν, ἐτυφθητε, ἐτυφθησαν·

First Future.

- S. τυφθήσομαι, τυφθήσῃ, τυφθήσεται·
 D. τυφθήσομεθον, τυφθήσεσθον, τυφθήσεσθον·
 P. τυφθήσομεθα, τυφθήσεσθε, τυφθήσονται·

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present *and* Imperfect.

- S. τυπλε, τυπλεσθω·
 D. τυπλεσθον, τυπλεσθων·
 P. τυπλεσθε, τυπλεσθωσαν·

Perfect *and* Pluperfect *.

- S. τετυφο, τετυφθω·
 D. τετυφθον, τετυφθων·
 P. τετυφθε, τετυφθωσαν·

First Aorist.

- S. τυφθητι, τυφθητω·
 D. τυφθητον, τυφθητων·
 P. τυφθητε, τυφθητωσαν·

* Formed from the Second and Third Persons of the Perfect Indicative.

Second Aorist.

- S. τυπηθι †, τυπητω·
 D. τυπητον, τυπητων·
 P. τυπητε, τυπητωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present *and* Imperfect.

- S. τυπιοιμην, τυπιοιο, τυπιοιλο·
 D. τυπιοιμεθον, τυπιοισθον, τυπιοισθην·
 P. τυπιοιμεθα, τυπιοισθε, τυπιοιντο.

Perfect *and* Pluperfect (*bb*).

- S. τετυμμενος * ειην, ειης, ειη·
 D. τετυμμενω ειηλον, ειηλην·
 P. τετυμμενοι ειημεν, ειητε, ειησαν·

First Aorist.

- S. τυφθειν, τυφθεις, τυφθειη·
 D. τυφθειλον, τυφθειλην·
 P. τυφθειμεν, τυφθειητε, τυφθεισαν·

† This θ is changed into τ, when another θ precedes it; as πιθητι.

* By Circumlocution; i. e. the Participle Passive and the Verb ειμι, *I am*, in this Mood.

Verbs Contract, and others in ω pure, having α, η, ι, or υ, before μα, in the Perfect Indicative, have a simple Form for this Tense in the Optative and Subjunctive Moods.

Optative Perfect.

τιτιμην-μην, -ο, -λο·

-μεθον, -σθον, -σθην.

-μεθα, -σθε, -ηλο. — See APPENDIX.

Second Aorist.

- S. τυπῆην, τυπῆης, τυπῆῃ·
 D. τυπῆῃον, τυπῆῃην·
 P. τυπῆμεν, τυπῆτε, τυπῆσαν·

First Future.

- S. τυφθησοιμην, τυφθησοιο, τυφθησοιτο·
 D. τυφθησοιμεθον, τυφθησοισθον, τυφθησοισθην·
 P. τυφθησοιμεθα, τυφθησοισθε, τυφθησονται·

Second Future.

- S. τυπησοιμην, τυπησοιο, τυπησοιτο·
 D. τυπησοιμεθον, τυπησοισθον, τυπησοισθην·
 P. τυπησοιμεθα, τυπησοισθε, τυπησονται·

Paulo-post-future.

- S. τετυφοιμην, τετυφοιο, τετυφοιτο·
 D. τετυφοιμεθον, τετυφοισθον, τετυφοισθην·
 P. τετυφοιμεθα, τετυφοισθε, τετυφονται·

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD:

Present and Imperfect.

- S. τυπῶμαι, τυπῶ, τυπῶται·
 D. τυπῶμεθον, τυπῶσθον, τυπῶσθην·
 P. τυπῶμεθα, τυπῶσθε, τυπῶνται·

Perfect *and* Pluperfect.

- S. τετυμμενος * ὦ, ἦς, ἦ,
 D. τετυμμενω ἦτον, ἦτον·
 P. τετυμμενοι ὤμεν, ἦτε, ὦσι·

First Aorist.

- S. τυφῶ, τυφῆς, τυφῇ·
 D. τυφῆτον, τυφῆτον·
 P. τυφῶμεν, τυφῆτε, τυφῶσι·

Second Aorist.

- S. τυῶ, τυῆς, τυῇ·
 D. τυῆτον, τυῆτον·
 P. τυῶμεν, τυῆτε, τυῶσι·

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present <i>and</i> Imperfect,	τυπτεσθαι·
Perfect <i>and</i> Pluperfect,	τετυφθαι·
First Aorist,	— τυφῆναι·
Second Aorist,	— τυῆναι·
First Future,	— τυφθησεσθαι·
Second Future,	— τυωησεσθαι·
Paulo-post-future,	— τετυψεσθαι·

* Verbs Contract, and others in *ω* pure, of the Third Conjugation, with *α*, *η*, *ι*, or *υ*, before *μαι* in the Perfect Indicative, have the following Form :

τετυμ-μαι, -ης, -ηται·
 -ωμεθον, -ησθον, -ησθον·
 -ωμεθα, -ησθε, -ηται·

§ Verbs Contract in *ω* have *ω* oftener than *η* in this Tense; e.g.

-ω, -ώται·
 -ωσθον, -ωσθον·
 -ωσθε,

P.A.R.

P A R T I C I P L E.

Present and Imperfect.

M. ὁ τυπτομενος, τῷ τυπτομένῳ

F. ἡ τυπτομενη, τῆς τυπτομένης

N. το τυπτομενον, τῷ τυπτομένῳ

Perfect and Pluperfect.

M. ὁ τετυμμενος, τῷ τετυμμένῳ

F. ἡ τετυμμενη, τῆς τετυμμένης

N. το τετυμμενον, τῷ τετυμμένῳ

First Aorist.

M. ὁ τυφθεις, τῷ τυφθέντος

F. ἡ τυφθεῖσα, τῆς τυφθείσης

N. το τυφθεν, τῷ τυφθέντος

Second Aorist.

M. ὁ τυπεις, τῷ τυπέντος

F. ἡ τυπεῖσα, τῆς τυπείσης

N. το τυπεν, τῷ τυπέντος

First Future.

M. ὁ τυφθησομενος, τῷ τυφθησομένῳ

F. ἡ τυφθησομενη, τῆς τυφθησομένης

N. το τυφθησομενον, τῷ τυφθησομένῳ

Second Future.

M. ὁ τυπησομενος, τῷ τυπησομένῳ

F. ἡ τυπησομενη, τῆς τυπησομένης

N. το τυπησομενον, τῷ τυπησομένῳ

Paulo-

Paulo-post-future.

M. ὁ τετυφομενος, τῷ τετυφομενῷ

F. ἡ τετυφομενη, τῇς τετυφομενης

N. το τετυφομενον, τῷ τετυφομενῷ

SYNOPSIS of the MOODS and TENSES in the PASSIVE VOICE *.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Pr.	τυπῶμαι	τυπῶ	τυπῶμεν	τυπῶμαι	τυπῆσθαι	τυπῶμενος
Im.	ἰτυπῶμεν					
2 A.	ἰτυπῇ	τυπῇ	τυπῶμεν	τυπῶ	τυπῆναι	τυπῆς
2 F.	τυπῆσομαι		τυπῆσομεν		τυπῆσθαι	τυπῆσομενος
Pe.	τετυμῶμαι	τετυφῶ	τετυμῶμεν	τετυμῶμαι	τετυφῆσθαι	τετυμῶμενος
Pl.	ἰτετυμῶμεν					
Pau.	τετυφῶμαι		τετυφῶμεν		τετυφῆσθαι	τετυφῶμενος
2 A.	ἰτυφῇ	τυφῇ	τυφῶμεν	τυφῶ	τυφῆναι	τυφῆς
2 F.	τυφῆσομαι		τυφῆσομεν		τυφῆσθαι	τυφῆσομενος

Most Verbs of the Third Conjugation in ω pure.

Per. | βιβῶμαι | βιβῶσο | βιβῶμεν | βιβῶμαι | βιβῶσθαι | βιβῶμενος

FORMATION of the TENSES.

The Present Tense is formed from the Present Active, by changing ω into ομαι; as τυπῶ, τυπῶμαι.

* The Example of the First Conjugation will serve for all the rest in the Three Voices; the Variation in the Perfect Tenses Passive of the other Conjugations to be learnt from the APPENDIX.—See Reference (y).

Imperfect

Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the Augment; as *τυπτομαι*, *ἐτυπτομην*.

Perfect.

The Perfect is formed from the Perfect Active, by changing, in the

I.	Conjugation,	{	{	into	{	{	as	{	{
II.									
III.									
IV.									
			{			{			
			{			{			
			{			{			
			{			{			

OBSERVATIONS.

- I. Verbs of the Third Conjugation in *ω* pure, if their Penultima be long, change *κα* into *μαι*; as *πέποινηκα*, *πέποινημαι* (cc): as do a few whose Penultima is short (dd).
- II. From Verbs in *νω* the Attics form the Perfect Passive in *σμαι*; as *μιαίνω*, *μέμιασμαι*.

† Those Verbs in *σσω* and *τιω*, which sometimes form their Future and Perfect in *σω* and *κα*, follow here also the Analogy of the Third Conjugation.

* Those Verbs in *ζω*, which sometimes form their Future and Perfect in *ξω* and *χα*, follow here also the Analogy of the Second Conjugation.

‡ Verbs of this Conjugation, that have *γ* before *κα*, change it into *μ*; as *πιφαγκα*, *πιφαμμαι*.

III. Dīc

(54)
N. 1. Paul-poff-
E. 1. ...
N. 2. ...

SYNOPSIS of the Means and
Facts of the

Year	1880	1881	1882	1883
Paul-poff				
E. 1.				
N. 1.				
N. 2.				
N. 3.				
N. 4.				
N. 5.				
N. 6.				
N. 7.				
N. 8.				
N. 9.				
N. 10.				
N. 11.				
N. 12.				
N. 13.				
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N. 87.				
N. 88.				
N. 89.				
N. 90.				
N. 91.				
N. 92.				
N. 93.				
N. 94.				
N. 95.				
N. 96.				
N. 97.				
N. 98.				
N. 99.				
N. 100.				

The ...
Six, by ...
the August

THE ...
The Paul-poff-
Several ...
watching ...

III. Dissyllables of the First and Second Conjugation, which in the Perfect Active change ϵ into $\omicron$, in the Perfect Passive resume ϵ ; as κλεπῶ, κεκλοῖα, κεκλεμαι.

IV. Dissyllables that have $\tauρε$ in the Penultima of the Perfect Active, change ϵ into α in the Perfect Passive; as $\tauρεπω$, $\tauείραμμαι$ *.

V. Some Verbs from $\epsilonυ$ in the Penultima of the Perfect Active reject the ϵ ; as,

τέλευχα,	τέλυγμαι.	σεσευχα,	σεσυμαι.
πεφευχα,	πεφυγμαι.	κεχευχα,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{κεχυμαι,} \& \\ \text{κεχυσμαι.} \end{array} \right.$
πεπευχα,	πεπυσμαι.		

Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect, by changing $\muαι$ into $\muην$, and prefixing the Augment; as $\tauετυμμαι$, $\epsilonτετυμμην$.

Paulo-post-future.

The Paulo-post-future is formed from the Second Person Singular of the Perfect, by inserting $\omicron\mu$ before $\alphaι$; as $\tauετυ\phi\alphaι$, $\tauετυ\phi\omicron\muαι$.

First Aorist.

The First Aorist is formed from the Third Person Singular of the Perfect, by changing the Termination $\tauαι$ into $\thetaην$, the preceding smooth Mute into the rough one, and casting off the Reduplication; as $\tauετυπ\tauαι$, $\epsilonτυφθην$.

* By a Sort of Analogy, κλεπῶ sometimes makes κεκλεμαι.

Exceptions.

- I. ἐμνησθην, from μεμνηται, } assume σ.
 ἐῤῥώσθην, — ἐῤῥώται, }
 ἐσώθην, — σεσώται, } casts off σ.
 εὐρεθην, — εὐρηται, }
 ἤρεθην, — ἤρηται, } change η into ε.
 ἐσχέθην, — ἐσχέται, }

II. Those Verbs which change ε into α in the Perfect Passive, in this Tense resume the ε; as ἐτραμμαί, ἐτρεφθην.

III. Those which cast off the γ in the Perfects have it restored by the Poets in this Tense; as ἐκλινθην, for ἐκλιθην.

First Future.

The First Future is formed from the Third Person Singular of the First Aorist, by adding σομαι, and casting off the Augment; as ἐτιυῖθι, τυυῖσομαι.

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Second Aorist Active, by changing ον into ην; as ἐτυπον, ἐτυπην.

Second Future.

The Second Future is formed from the Third Person Singular of the Second Aorist by adding σομαι, and casting off the Augment; as ἐτυπη, τυπησομαι.

Middle Voice.

TENSES *formed differently from any in the Active or Passive Voice.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Second Future *.

- S. τυπῆμαι, τυπῇ, τυπέται
 D. τυπεμεθον, τυπεῖσθον, τυπεῖσθον
 P. τυπεμεθα, τυπεῖσθε, τυπῆνται

First Aorist.

- S. ἐτυψαμην, ἐτυψω, ἐτυψατο
 D. ἐτυψαμεθον, ἐτυψασθον, ἐτυψασθον
 P. ἐτυψαμεθα, ἐτυψασθε, ἐτυψαντο

IMPERATIVE.

First Aorist.

- S. τυψαι, τυψασθω
 D. τυψασθον, τυψασθων
 P. τυψασθε, τυψασθωσαν.

OPTATIVE.

First Aorist.

- S. τυψαιμην, τυψαιο, τυψαιτο
 D. τυψαιμεθον, τυψαισθον, τυψαισθον
 P. τυψαιμεθα, τυψαισθε, τυψαιντο.

* The First and Second Futures of Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation are often the same both in the Middle and in the Active Voices; as in, ψαλλω, ψαμην, &c.

SYNOPSIS of the MOODS and TENSES in the MIDDLE VOICE.

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Present	τυπῶμαι	τυπῶ	τυπῶμαι	τυπῶμαι	τυπῶσθαι	τυπῶμενος
Imperf.	ἔτυπῶμαι		ἔτυπῶμαι	ἔτυπῶμαι	ἔτυπῶσθαι	ἔτυπῶμενος
2d Aor.	ἔτυπ-ομαι	τυπ-ῶ	τυπ-οίμην	τυπ-ῶμαι	τυπ-ῶσθαι	τυπ-ομένος
2d Fut.	τυπ-ῶμαι		τυπ-οίμην		τυπ-ῶσθαι	τυπ-ῶμενος
1st Fut.	τυψομαι		τυψοίμην		τυψοσθαι	τυψομενος
1st Aor.	ἐτυψαμην	τυψαι	τυψαίμην	τυψωμαι	τυψασθαι	τυψαμένος
Perfect	τίτυπ-α	τίτυπ-αι	τίτυπ-οίμην	τίτυπ-ω	τίτυπ-σθαι	τίτυπ-ως
Pluperf.	ἔτιτυπ-ειν					

In the FOURTH CONJUGATION.

	Indic.	Optat.	Infin.	Part.
1st Fut.	σκιεῖμαι	σκιεῖ-οίμην	σκιεῖσθαι	σκιεῖ-μενος

FORMATION of the TENSES.

The Present and Imperfect are the same with those of the Passive Voice.

First Future.

The First Future is formed from the First Future Active, by changing ω into $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; as $\tau\upsilon\phi\omega$, $\tau\upsilon\phi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$: but, in the Fourth Conjugation, into $\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$; as $\psi\alpha\lambda\omega$, $\psi\alpha\lambda\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ *.

* Also, those Verbs of the Third Conjugation, which by the Attic Dialect lose σ from the Future Active, change $\tilde{\alpha}$ into $\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$; as $\kappa\omicron\mu\omega$, $\kappa\omicron\mu\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$.

First Aorist.

The First Aorist is formed from the First Aorist Active, by adding *μην*; as *ἔτυφα*, *ἔτυψαμην* §.

Perfect (ee).

The Perfect is generally the same with the Perfect Active, except in the Characteristic, which it borrows from the Second Aorist: as, *τετυφα*, *τετυπα*; *πεφευχα*, *πεφευγα* *.

OBSERVATIONS.

I. From Perfects Active in *ηκα* and *εκα* of Verbs in *αω* and *εω*, *ηκ* and *εκ* are cast away; from those of other Verbs in *ω* pure, and of some in *ω* impure, *κ* only: as, *τετιμκα*, *τέτιμα*; *τετελεκα*, *τετελα*; *λελυκα*, *λελυα*; *ἤρκα*, *ἤρα*; *ᾠρκα*, *ᾠρα* †.

II. *αι* } in the Penultima of the Present Active is changed into { *η* } in the Penultima of the Perfect Middle; as, { *φαινω*, *πεφῆνα* †.
ει } { *οι* } { *λειπω*, *λελοιπα*.

Except *εἶργω*, *εἶργα*.

§ Verbs in *ω* pure have this Tense often syncopated; as *ἔβραμην*, *ᾠνάμην*, for *ἔβρασάμην*, *ᾠησάμην*.

* *βιδω*, however, makes *διδωκα*.

† Thus, *γαν*, *γεγκα*, P. M. *γγα*, Ion. *γγαα*.

μαν, *μεμκα*, *μμα*, *μμαα*.

σαν, *σηκα*, or *σα*, *σαα*.

εγακα.

‡ *α* is also changed into *η*, in *βαλλω*, *τιθημι*; and *κλαζω*, *κλαμγα*.

III. Dic-

III. Dissyllables, which have ϵ in the Penultima of the First Future Active, even when the Present has α in its Penultima, change it into $\omicron$ in the Perfect Middle (ff): as, $\tauρεψω$, $\tauετροπα$; $\sigmaπειρω$, $\sigmaπερῶ$, $\iotaσπορεῖ$. Also, one Polyfyllable; as $\omicronρεγω$, $\omicronρσγα$.

$\epsilonργα$, from $\epsilonργω$, is excepted *.

The following are entirely anomal †:

$\epsilonῖθαι$,	$\epsilonἰωθα$;
$\lambdaαγχάνω$,	$\lambdaελογχα$;
$\epsilonῖσσω$,	$\epsilonῖρρωγα$.

Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect, by changing α into $\epsilonιν$, and prefixing the Augment; as $\tauετυπα$, $\epsilonτετυπεν$.

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Second Aorist Active, by changing $\omegaν$ into $\alphaμην$; as $\epsilonτυπον$, $\epsilonτυπομην$.

* $\epsilonργα$ often occurs, which is produced from this Verb regularly admitting the Attic Augment; though some deduce it from $\epsilonιζω$, P. M. $\epsilonῖρρωγα$, by Metathesis $\epsilonργα$.

† $\betaεβωλα$, usually considered as the anomalous Perfect of $\betaαλλω$, is regularly formed from $\betaολισ$.

Second Future.

The Second Future is formed from the Second Future Active, by changing ω into $\ddot{\upsilon}$ μαι; as τυπῶ, τυπῆμαι. Except ἔδομαι, φαγομαι, πιομαι, and the Poetic Futures βεομαι, νεομαι by Crasis νεῦμαι; which are thus varied: φαγ-ομαι, εσαι, εται; &c.

CONTRACT VERBS (*gg*).

Verbs in $\alpha\omega$, $\epsilon\omega$, and $\omicron\omega$, of the Third Conjugation, are contracted, in all the Voices, in the Present and Imperfect Tenses only.

I. Verbs in $\alpha\omega$, if α , or ω , or $\alpha\iota$, or υ , follow α , are contracted into ω , otherwise into α :

II. Verbs in $\epsilon\omega$ contract $\epsilon\epsilon$ into $\epsilon\iota$, and $\epsilon\omicron$ into υ : in every other Contraction they only lose the ϵ .

III. Verbs in $\omicron\omega$,

if	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon, \text{ or } \omicron, \text{ or } \upsilon, \\ \eta *, \text{ or } \omega, \\ \text{any other} \\ \text{Diphthong,} \end{array} \right\}$	follow α , are contracted into	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \upsilon. \\ \omega. \\ \alpha\iota, \end{array} \right.$	but in the In- finitive into υ .

* The Vowel η , for the Diphthong $\eta\upsilon$ is contracted into α , according to the Rule.

Examples.

Active Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	τιμωμαι, ω	τιμω, ω	τιμωμεν, ων
2	φιλεω, ες	φιλε, ες	φιλεμεν, εσ
3	χευωμαι, ω	χευω, ω	χευωμεν, ων

Imperfect.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	τιμωμι, ων	τιμωμι, ων	τιμωμι, ων
2	φιλεω, εν	φιλεω, εν	φιλεω, εν
3	χευωμαι, ων	χευωμαι, ων	χευωμαι, ων

IMPERATIVE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	τιμω, α	τιμω, α	τιμω, α
2	φιλε, ε	φιλε, ε	φιλε, ε
3	χευω, ω	χευω, ω	χευω, ω

OPTATIVE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	τιμῶμαι, ᾧ σοι, οἷ	τιμῶ, ᾧ σοι, οἷ	τιμῶ, ᾧ σοι, οἷ
2	φίλοιμαι, οἷ σοι, οἷ	φίλοι, οἷ σοι, οἷ	φίλοι, οἷ σοι, οἷ
3	χρησσοίμαι, οἷ σοι, οἷ	χρησσοί, οἷ σοι, οἷ	χρησσοί, οἷ σοι, οἷ

SUBJUNCTIVE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	τιμῶμαι, ᾧ σοι, οἷ	τιμῶ, ᾧ σοι, οἷ	τιμῶ, ᾧ σοι, οἷ
2	φίλοιμαι, οἷ σοι, οἷ	φίλοι, οἷ σοι, οἷ	φίλοι, οἷ σοι, οἷ
3	χρησσομαι, ᾧ σοι, οἷ	χρησσομαι, ᾧ σοι, οἷ	χρησσομαι, ᾧ σοι, οἷ

INFINITIVE.

1. τιμᾶν, τιμᾶν†. 2. φίλων, φίλων. 3. χρῆσθαι, χρῆσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

	Nom.	Gen.	Fem.	Neut.
1	τιμῶν, ᾧ σοι, οἷ	τιμῶν, ᾧ σοι, οἷ	τιμῶν, ᾧ σοι, οἷ	τιμῶν, ᾧ σοι, οἷ
2	φίλων, ᾧ σοι, οἷ	φίλων, ᾧ σοι, οἷ	φίλων, ᾧ σοι, οἷ	φίλων, ᾧ σοι, οἷ
3	χρησσοῦν, ᾧ σοι, οἷ	χρησσοῦν, ᾧ σοι, οἷ	χρησσοῦν, ᾧ σοι, οἷ	χρησσοῦν, ᾧ σοι, οἷ

* The Attics change *μ* in the Contract Form into *ν*, varying the Persons, &c. like Passive Aorists of this Mood; and this Form is most in Use: as,

τιμῶν-ν, φίλων-ν, χρῆσθαι-ν.
-ν, -ν, -ν.

† διδῶ, ποιῶ, ζῶ, and χρῆμαι, are contracted into *ν*, by the Attics, in this and the other Moods.

Passive and Middle Voices.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	τιμασθαι	αὐτοῖς τιμασθαι	αὐτοῖς τιμασθαι
2	φιλοῦσθαι	αὐτοῖς φιλοῦσθαι	αὐτοῖς φιλοῦσθαι
3	χρησσοῦσθαι	αὐτοῖς χρησσοῦσθαι	αὐτοῖς χρησσοῦσθαι

Imperfect.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	τιμασθην	αὐτοῖς τιμασθην	αὐτοῖς τιμασθην
2	φιλοῦσθην	αὐτοῖς φιλοῦσθην	αὐτοῖς φιλοῦσθην
3	χρησσοῦσθην	αὐτοῖς χρησσοῦσθην	αὐτοῖς χρησσοῦσθην

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	τιμασθαι	αὐτοῖς τιμασθαι	αὐτοῖς τιμασθαι
2	φιλοῦσθαι	αὐτοῖς φιλοῦσθαι	αὐτοῖς φιλοῦσθαι
3	χρησσοῦσθαι	αὐτοῖς χρησσοῦσθαι	αὐτοῖς χρησσοῦσθαι

OPTATIVE.

[illegible]

SUBJUNCTIVE.

[illegible]

INFINITIVE. PARTICIPLE. Present.

INITIALS.		Present.	
1	αἰμακτικός, αἰματός	1	αἰμακτικός, αἰματός
2	αἰμακτικός, αἰματός	2	αἰμακτικός, αἰματός

V E R B S in $\mu\iota$ (*bb*).

Verbs in $\mu\iota$ are derived from Verbs of the Third Conjugation in $\alpha\omega$, $\epsilon\omega$, $\omicron\omega$, and $\upsilon\omega$:
as from

$\tau\alpha\omega$,	$\iota\tau\eta\mu\iota$;
$\theta\epsilon\omega$,	$\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu\iota$;
$\delta\omicron\omega$,	$\delta\iota\delta\omega\mu\iota$.
$\xi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\gamma\upsilon\omega$,	$\xi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\gamma\upsilon\mu\iota$.

They are formed,

I. By changing ω into $\mu\iota$.

II. By making Long the Short or Doubtful Vowel of the Penultima.

III. By prefixing the Reduplication.

The Reduplication is of Two Sorts :

Proper, when the First Consonant of the Present Tense is repeated with ι ; as $\delta\omicron\omega$, $\delta\iota\delta\omega\mu\iota$. But the rough is always changed into the smooth Consonant ; as $\theta\epsilon\omega$, $\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu\iota$.

Improper, when a rough ι only is prefixed, which happens to Verbs beginning with $\sigma\tau$, $\pi\lambda$, or a Vowel : as

$\tau\alpha\omega$,	$\iota\tau\eta\mu\iota$;
$\pi\lambda\alpha\omega$,	$\iota\pi\lambda\eta\mu\iota$;
$\iota\omega$,	$\iota\eta\mu\iota$.

These Verbs have only Three Tenses; the Present, the Imperfect, and the Second Aorist.

Many want the Reduplication, particularly all Verbs in *υμι*, which last want also the Second Aorist*, and the Optative and Subjunctive Moods†.

Active Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἴσῃμι, ἡς, ἡσι	αἶον	αἶ
2	τιθῇμι, ἡς, ἡσι	εἶον	εἶ
3	δίδωμι, ὡς, ὡσι	οἶον	οἶον
4	ζευσσομαι, υς, υσι	υἶον	μεν, τε

Imperfect.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἴσῃν, ἡς, ἡ	α	
2	εἰθῃν, ἡς, ἡ	ε	μεν, τε
3	εἰδῃν, ὡς, ὡ	ο	τον, την
4	εἰζευσσον, υς, υ	υ	μεν, τε

* Dissyllables in *υμι* have the Second Aorist, but it is the same with the Imperfect.

† In these Moods they borrow the Baryton Forms.

Attic Imperfect more in Use †.

1	ἴστων —ων	} after the Contract Forms.
2	ἔτιθεν —εν	
3	ἔδιδον —εν	

Second Aorist*.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἔστων, ἔσως, ἔσῃ	ἦλον, ἦλιν	ἦμεν, ἦε, ἦσαν †.
2	ἔθων, ἔθως, ἔθῃ	ἐλον, ἐλιν	ἐμην, ἐε, ἐσαν.
3	ἔδων, ἔδως, ἔδῳ	ολον, ολιν	ομεν, οε, οσαν.

I M P E R A T I V E.

Present.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἴσθι § α	τον, των	τε, τωσαν.
2	τιθετι ε		
3	διδοθι ο		
4	ξενυθι υ		

† Throughout the Singular Number, and in the Third Person Plural.

* The Second Aorist differs in its Variation from the Imperfect, by retaining the long Vowel of the Singular in the Dual and Plural; except in the Verbs *τιθημι*, *διδωμι*, and *ιμμι*.

† And *ισααν*. Hom. II. M. 55.

§ The Æolics retain the long Vowel in this Tense; as *ισθι*, *τιθι*, *διδωθι*: and from both Forms θ, is often cast away; hence *ιση* and *ισα*, *τιθη*, *ξενυ*, *δυνυ*, &c. in the Second Person.

|| For *τιθεθι*, by reason of the preceding θ.

Attic

Attic Present after the Contract Forms, more in Use.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἰταε, α αε, α	αε, α̃	
2	τιθεε, ει εε, ει, τω	εε, εῖ, τον, των	τε, τωσαν.
3	διδοε, υ οε, υ,	οε, ὤ	

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ζη̃θι, ζητω	ζη̃τον, ζητων	ζη̃τε, ζητωσαν.
2	θες*, θετω	θετρν, θετων	θετε, θετωσαν.
3	δος§, δοτω	δοτον, δοτων	δοτε, δοτωσαν.

OPTATIVE.

Present.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἰταιν		αι̃
2	τιθειν, ης, η	η̃λον, η̃λην	ημεν, η̃ε, ησαν, & εῖ εν.
3	διδοιν		οῖ

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ταιν, ης, η		αι̃
2	θειν, ης, η	η̃λον, η̃λην	ημεν, η̃ε, ησαν, & εῖ εν.
3	δοιν, ης, η		οῖ

* All Verbs in *μ* from Primitives in *ω* are irregular in this Tense, retaining the short Vowel, and substituting *ς* for the Syllable *θι*; as *ις*, *σχης*, *σπης*, *φρης*, &c. for *ιθι*, *σχεθι*, *σπεθι*, *φρεθι*.

§ *δος* is irregular for *δοθι*; this Verb is itself irregular in this Tense, using *ο* for *ω*.

S U B-

S U B J U N C T I V E.

Present.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἴϛῶ, ᾡς, ᾡ	τον, τον	ᾡ
2	τιθῶ, ῆς, ῆ		ῶμεν, ῆ, τε, ῶσι.
3	διδῶ, ῶς, ῶ		ῶ

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ϛῶ, ϛῆς, ϛῆ	ϛῆτον, ϛῆτον,	ϛῶμεν, ϛῆτε, ϛῶσι
2	θῶ, θῆς, θῆ	θῆτον, θῆτον	θῶμεν, θῆτε, θῶσι
3	δῶ, δῶς, δῶ	δῶτον, δῶτον,	δῶμεν, δῶτε, δῶσι

I N F I N I T I V E.

Present.

1. ἴϛαναι. 2. τιθεναι. 3. διδοναι. 4. ζευγνυναι.

Second Aorist.

1. ϛῆναι, 2. θείναι *. 3. δειναι *.

* Verbs from Primitives in *ω*, and *διδωμι* only from Primitives in *ω*, change the short Vowel into a Diphthong in this Tense.

P A R T I C I P L E.

Present.			Second Aorist.		
1	ἴσας, ᾄσα, αν		1	ἔας, ἔᾄσα, ἔαν.	
2	τιθεῖς, ᾄθσα, εν		2	θεῖς, θεῖθσα, θεν.	
3	διδυς, ᾄσα, ον		3	δυς, δῖθσα, δογ.	
4	ζευγνυς, ᾄσα, υν				

FORMATION of the TENSES.

Of the Present, see Page 66.

Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present, by changing μ into ν , and prefixing the Augment, except when the Verb begins with ι : as, τιθεμυ, ἐτιθην; ἴσημι, ἴσην.

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Imperfect, by casting off the Proper Reduplication; as ἐτιθην, ἐθην. But the Improper Reduplication ι , before a Consonant, is changed into ϵ , as ἴσην, ἐσθην; before a Vowel, is dropped, as ἴνν, ἦν.

Obs. When the Verb has no Reduplication, the Second Aorist is the same with the Imperfect.

Passiv

Passive Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἵεσθαι		
2	τιθεσθαι		
3	διδόσθαι	σεῖ*, τὰ	μεθ' αὐτῶν, σθε, νῆαι.
4	ζεύγνυσθαι		

Imperfect.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἵεσθην		
2	ἔτιθεσθην		
3	ἔδιδόσθην	σο*, το	μεθ' αὐτῶν, σθε, νῆαι.
4	ἔζεύγνυσθην		

* The Ionics take away the σ in the Second Person, and the Attics contract the Syllables: as,

Present.

Ion.	ἵεαι,	τιθεαι,
Att.	ἵη,	τιθῇ.

Imperfect.

Ion.	ἵεας,	ἔτιθεας,	ἔδιδας,
Att.	ἵη,	ἔτιθε,	ἔδιδε.

I M P E R A T I V E.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἴσῃσσο *		
2	τιθεσο * σθω	σθον, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.
3	διδδοσο *		
4	ζευγνυσο		

O P T A T I V E.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἴσῃμην, αἶ		
2	τιθεμην, εἶ, ο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μιθα, σθε, νλα
3	διδδοιμην, αἶ		

S U B J U N C T I V E.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἴσῃ, αἶ, αἶ		
2	τιθεῖ, μαι, ῆ, ῆ, ται	ωμεθον, σθόν, σθον	μεθα, σθε, νλας
3	διδῃ, ῶ, ῶ		

* The Ionics take away the σ; and the Attics contract the Syllables: as ἴσῃσσο, ἴσῃ; τιθεσο, τιθε; διδδοσο, διδδ.

IN-

INFINITIVE.

Present.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1 | ἵσταται. |
| 2 | τιθεσθαι. |
| 3 | διδόσθαι. |
| 4 | ζευγυσθαι. |

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

- | | | |
|---|------------|----------|
| 1 | ἵσμενος | νη, νον. |
| 2 | τιθεμενος | |
| 3 | διδόμενος | |
| 4 | ζευγυμενος | |

FORMATION of the TENSES.

Present.

The Present is formed from the Present Active, by changing *μι* into *μαι*, and shortening the Penultima; as *ἵστημι*, *ἵσταμαι*: except in *ἄνημαι*, *ἀπαχνημαι*, *ἀλαλημέαι*, *ἀλαλυκτῆμαι*, *ἀποκλᾶμαι*, *δίζημαι*, *ὄνημαι* *.

Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed, as in the Barytons, from the Present, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the Augment, except the Verb begin with *ι*: as, *τιθεμαι*, *ἔτιθεμην*; *ἵσταμαι*, *ἵσταμην*.

Middle Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present and
Imperfect } as in the Passive.

* *ἵσταμαι* is also used.

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἔφα		
2	ἔθε, μιν, σο*, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, νιο—
3	ἔθο		

I M P E R A T I V E.

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	φα		
2	θε, σο†, σθα	σθον, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.
3	θα		

O P T A T I V E.

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	φαι αἰ		
2	θει, μιν, ει, ρ, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, νιο
3	θο, οι,		

S U B J U N C T I V E.

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	φῶ αῖ, ᾱ		
2	θῶ, μαι, ῆ, ῆ, ται	αμεθαν, σθον, σθον	αμεθα, σθε,
3	θῶ ῶ		[ῶνται.

* Ion. ἰθεο, ἰδοο. Att. ἰθε, ἰδυ.

† Ion. θεο, δοο. Att. θεῖ, δῷ.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

Second Aorist.

Second Aorist.

1	ἔα	1	ἔα
2	ἔε, σθαι	2	ἔε, μένος, μένη, μένον.
3	ἔο	3	ἔο

The Second Aorist is formed from the Imperfect, by casting off the Reduplication; as ἐτιθεμην, ἐθεμην.

SYNOPSIS of the MOODS and TENSES
of Verbs in μι, in the Three Voices.

Active.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Particip.
Pref.	ἴσ-ημι	ἴσ-αδι	ἴσ-αιην	ἴσ-ῶ	ἴσ-αναι	ἴσ-ας
Imperf.	ἴσ-ην					
2d Aor.	ἴσ-ῃ					
Pref.	τιθ-ημι	τιθ-ετι	τιθ-ειην	τιθ-ῶ	τιθ-εναι	τιθ-εις
Imperf.	τιθ-ην					
2d Aor.	τιθ-ῃ					
Pref.	διδ-ομαι	διδ-ασθι	διδ-ασην	διδ-ῶ	διδ-ασθαι	διδ-ως
Imperf.	διδ-ομην					
2d Aor.	διδ-ου					
Pref.	ζευγ-υμι	ζευγ-υδι			ζευγ-υναι	ζευγ-υς
Imperf.	ζευγ-ομην					

Passive.

Pref.	ἴσ-αμαι	ἴσ-ασθι	ἴσ-αιμεν	ἴσ-ῃμαι	ἴσ-ασθαι	ἴσ-αμενος
Imperf.	ἴσ-αμην					
2d Aor.	ἴσ-ῃ					
Pref.	τιθ-ημαι	τιθ-εσθι	τιθ-ειμεν	τιθ-ῃμαι	τιθ-εσθαι	τιθ-ημενος
Imperf.	τιθ-ομην					
2d Aor.	τιθ-ῃ					
Pref.	διδ-ομαι	διδ-οσθι	διδ-ομεν	διδ-ῃμαι	διδ-οσθαι	διδ-ομενος
Imperf.	διδ-ομην					
2d Aor.	διδ-ου					
Pref.	ζευγ-υμαι	ζευγ-υσθι			ζευγ-υσθαι	ζευγ-υμενος
Imperf.	ζευγ-ομην					
2d Aor.	ζευγ-ου					

Middle.

Middle.

The Present and Imperfect Tenses as in the Passive.

Second Aorist.

Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjun.	Infinit.	Part.
ἴσ-αμην	ἴσσο	ἴσ-αιμην	ἴσ-ωμαι	ἴσθαι	ἴσμενος
ἴθ-αμην	ἴθισο	ἴθ-αιμην	ἴθ-ωμαι	ἴθισθαι	ἴθιμενος
ἴδ-αμην	ἴδσο	ἴδ-αιμην	ἴδ-ωμαι	ἴδσθαι	ἴδιμενος

IRREGULAR VERBS in μι.

εἶμι, from ἴω, to be; εἶμι, from ἴω, to go;
and ἵμαι, to sit, from ἴω, to place.

εἶμι, to be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
εἶμι, εἶς or εἷ, εἷς	εἷον, εἷον	εἶμεν, εἷε, εἶσι

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἦν, ἦς, ἦ, ἦν Att.	ἦτον, ἦτην	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.

Pluperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἦμην, ἦσο, ἦτο	ἦμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθην	ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο.

Future.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἔσομαι, ἔσῃ, ἔσειαι	οἰμεθον, εσθον, σθον	οἰμεθα, εσθε, οἶναι

IM-

I M P E R A T I V E.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἔσθι, or ἔσθι, or ἔσο, ἔς·ω	ἔς·ον, ἔς·ων	ἔς·τε, ἔς·ωσαν.

O P T A T I V E.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
εἶν, εἶης, εἶη	εἶητον, εἶητην	εἶημεν, εἶητε, εἶησαν.

Future.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἔσοιμην, ἔσοιο, ἔσοιλο	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ἴλο.

S U B J U N C T I V E.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ᾤ, ᾤς, ᾤ	ᾤτον, ᾤτον	ᾤμεν, ᾤτε, ᾤσι

I N F I N I T I V E.

Present.

εἶναι.

Future.

ἔσεσθαι.

P A R T I C I P L E.

Present.

ὄν, ὄσα, ὄν.

Future.

ἔσομενος.

εἶμι, to go.

I N D I C A T I V E M O O D.

Present Tense.

Sing.

Dual.

Plural.

εἶμι, εἷς or εἴ, εἴσι | ἴτον, ἴτον | ἴμεν, ἴτε, εἴσι and ἴσι.

Imperfect.

Sing.

Dual.

Plural.

εἶν, εἷς, εἴ | ἴτον, ἴτην, | ἴμεν, ἴτε, ἴσαν.

I M P E R A T I V E.

Present.

Sing.

Dual.

Plural.

ἴθι or εἴ, ἴτω | ἴτον, ἴτων | ἴτε, ἴτωσαν.

I N F I N I T I V E.

ἶναι, or εἶναι, or ἰέναι.

-MAI

-ῆμαι,

ἤμαι *, *to sit.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἤ-μαι, σαι, λαι	μεθον, σθον, σθον	μεθα, σθε, νλαι.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἤ-μην, σο, λο †	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, νλο.

IMPERATIVE.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ἤ-σο, σθω	σθον, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ἥσθαι.

ἥμενος.

* This Verb is irregular only in having an η, instead of an ε, in the Penultima; for it should be considered as the Passive Voice in μι, from ιαι.

† The Compound καθήμαι has also καθήτο in this Person.

ἴημι, *to send*; ἴημι, *to go*; ἴσημι, *to know*; φημι, *to say*; and κεῖμαι †, *to lie down*; usually classed among the Anomals, are entirely regular in the Tenses peculiar to the Verbs in μι, except that the Present Subjunctive of φημι is declined like the Second Aorist.

I M P E R S O N A L S.

ἀνθηκει, ἀνῆκε.

ἄρεσκει, ἤρεσκε, ἄρεσει, ἤρεσε.

δεῖ, ἐδεῖ, δεήσει, ἐδεησε, δεῖν, δεον.

δοκεῖ, ἐδοκει, δοξει, ἐδοξε.

μελεῖ, ἐμελε, μελησει, ἐμελησε.

προσθηκει, προσῆκε.

χρη, ἐχρῆν and χρῆν, χρησει, χρεη, χρῆναι.

ἀποχρη, ἀπεχρη, ἀποχρησει, ἀπεχρησε, ἀποχρῆν.

ἐνδεχέσθαι.

εἶμαρται.

πεπρωται.

† *κειμαι* is to be considered as the Middle Voice of *κειν*, the same with *κειν*, both obsolete. It borrows its Optative and Subjunctive Moods from the Baryton Forms of *κειν* in the Middle Voice: c. g. *ποιμην*, *οιο*, &c. *κωμαι*, *η*, &c.

S Y N T A X.

THOSE general Rules of Construction which the Greek Language has in common with the Latin are here omitted.

E X C E P T I O N S

IN THE FIRST CONCORD.

Nominatives Plural of the Neuter Gender most commonly govern a Verb Singular :

as, ζῶα τρέχει.
Animals run.

Sometimes, also, Masculine and Feminine Plurals : as,

οὐκ ἔστιν, οἵτινες ἀπεχονῆαι.—PLAT.
There are none who abstain.

ἀχέϊται ὁμφαὶ μελεων.—PIND.
The Voice of Melody resounds.

A Dual Noun is of course Plural, and may be joined to a Plural Verb : as,

ἄμφω ἔλεγον.
Both spake.

IN THE SECOND CONCORD.

A Substantive Dual may have an Adjective Plural: as,

φιλας περι χεῖρε βαλωμεν.

Let us affectionately embrace.

The Duals ἀμφω and δυνω are often joined to a Substantive Plural: as,

ἐξ ἀμφοῖν ψευδῶν.

Of both Falshoods.

The Case of the Substantive is often changed into the Genitive, the Adjective still agreeing with it in Gender and Number: as, instead of φαυλοι ἀνθρωποι,

φαυλοι των ἀνθρωπων.

Wicked Men.

Substantives are often used as Adjectives: as,

μαγος τεχνη.

Magic Art.

Ἑλλας φωνη.

The Greek Language.

III. The

IN THE THIRD CONCORD.

The Attics make the Relative to agree with the Antecedent in Case : as,

χρωμαι βιβλίοις, οἷς ἔχω.
I use the Books which I have.

They also place the Antecedent in the same Clause of the Sentence, and in the same Case, with the Relative : as,

ἄτος ἐστίν, ὃν λεγεις ἀνθρωπον.
This is the Man of whom you speak.

A R T I C L E.

The Article is used to express,

I. Emphasis, or Eminence : as, ὁ ποιητής, *the Poet* ; i. e. *Homer*.

II. Distinction, or Definition : as,

κυων ὁ οὐρανὸς, ἔκ ὃ γῆς.
That celestial, not terrestrial Dog ; i. e. Diogenes.

Ἰωάννης ὁ βαπτιστής.
John the Baptist.

III. The

III. The Absence of the Participle ὄν: as,

ὁ ἐν τοῖς ἔθροισι.

Who art in Heaven.

An Adverb after it in this Construction is used adjectively, the Gender being determined by the Article: as,

τα ἔξω, *eternal Things.*

οἱ πελας, *Neighbours.*

Sometimes, when the Article is in the Neuter Gender, the adverbial Sense remains:

as, το παλαι, *formerly.*—THUCYD.

IV. Either a Proper Name, or what has Relation to it, when used in the Plural Number before a Proper Name, with ἀμφι, περι, μετα, κατα, προς, &c. as,

οἱ ἀμφι Πλατωνα; *Plato, or the Platonics.*

Office or Relation only, before an Appellative: as,

οἱ περι ἱερα, *the Priests.*

V. Property, Possession, or Relation, when in the Neuter Gender before a Genitive: as,

τα μητρος, *the Mother's Possessions.*

VI. A Word or Passage being taken, τεχνικως, i. e. independent of its Meaning: as,

το ἀνθρωπος, i. e. this Word ἀνθρωπος.

VII. The

VII. The Signification of οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος, μέν-δε, γάρ-δε, &c. being annexed: as,
 τα μέν αἰδία, τα δε φθάρτα.—ARISTOT.
Some are immortal, others are mortal.

The same Signification adverbially: as,

τη μέν, τη δε.

On this Part, on that Part.

VIII. A Noun of any Case, consequently Gerunds and Supines, which are Nouns in particular Cases, when prefixed in the Neuter Gender to an Infinitive: as,

το λιαφ φιλειν τε μη φιλειν αἴτιον ἐστι.

Excessive Love is the Cause of Hatred.

Obs. The Article is often omitted: as,

προς φερειν.

καλος ιδειν.

GOVERNMENT.

SUBSTANTIVES, ADJECTIVES, and VERBS‡.

Accusative.

I. Nouns signifying the Form, Manner, Distinction, Object, Measure, Number, or

‡ Those which generally govern a Nominative, Genitive, Dative, or Accusative Case in Latin, have the same Government in Greek; the general Rules of the former, for the most Part, applying to both Languages.

Part affected, after *Substantives* and *Adjectives*; the Cause, Instrument, or Manner, after *Adjectives* and *Verbs*; are put in the Accusative Case, *κατα, δια, περι, &c.* being understood: as,

πατηρ σοι την ἡλικίαν μᾶλλον δὲ τὴν εὐνοίαν.

HELIODOR.

A Father to you in respect of Years, more so in respect of Kindness.

σπυδαίος τον τροπον.—ISOCRAT.

Of ingenuous Disposition.

βίαν δὲ δράσης μὴδεν.—EURIP.

You should do nothing with Violence.

Sometimes in the Dative: as,

ταχος τῷ δρομῷ.

Swiftness of Course.

ἐπιεικής ἡθεσι.—PLATO.

Gentle of Manners.

ἤνυσεν πολλῶν τὴν ὁδοιπορίαν ταχέως.

HERODIAN.

He performed the March with great Expedition:

In the Genitive seldom*: as,

ἄνθρωπος μεγάλης ἀρετῆς.

A Man of great Virtue.

* But the Cause, after *Substantives*, *Adjectives*, and *Verbs*, *ἵνα, ὡς, ὡς, ὡς, &c.* being understood; the Form, Manner, and Measure, after *Substantives*; the Part affected, after *Verbs*; are often used in the Genitive.

αὐθαδῆς φρενῶν.—ÆSCHYL.

Of a daring Spirit.

πρωτεύειν τῆς ἀρετῆς.—XENOPH.

To hold the first Rank in Virtue.

II. Derivatives govern the Cases of their Primitives : as,

ἀπο τῆς ἰσότητος διανεμεσεως*.—ARISTOT.

From an equal Distribution.

ὦνια † { πλῆτῃ.

{ νομισματι.

To be sold for Money.

ἀλλοτριῶμαι † { ὑμῶν.—DEMOSTH.

{ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις.—THUCYD.

I am estranged from { you.
{ the Athenians.

ADJECTIVES governing a

I. GENITIVE.

I. Those which in Latin govern a Genitive or an Ablative.

Except those of Plenty and Want, which sometimes govern a Dative : as

αφνειος μηλοισι.—HESIOD.

Abounding in Fruits.

* διανέμω governs a Dative : —† ὠνομαι, and † ἀλλοτριός, a Genitive or Dative.

Verbals denoting Action* and Capacity: as,

ψυχῆς φυλακτικὸν παιδεία. — ARISTOT.
Learning is the Bulwark of the Mind.

συκὴ φορὸς συκῶν. — BUD.
A Fig-tree bearing Figs.

3. Compounds of α privative: as,

ἀθεαλὸς τῆς ἀληθείας.

Who seeth not the Truth.

4. Comparatives, when the Conjunction ἢ is understood: as,

δειλοῦτεροι τῶν λαγῶν.

More timid than Hares.

II. Genitive or Dative.

1. Those which have an Active and Passive Signification: as,

ἀθεαλὸς γυναικος. — HELIODOR.
Not seeing the Woman.

ἀθεαλὸς ἄλλοις. — LUCIAN.
Unseen by others.

2. Those which govern a Dative, but are sometimes used substantively: as,

ἐγγενὲς † τῆς χωρᾶς. — DIODOR.
A Native of that Country.

* Particularly in αος and τησος.

† ἐγγενὲς usually governs a Dative, being derived from ἐγγενόμενα

3. Certain Adjectives in different Significations : as,

διαφορος ἑτερων.—PLATO.

Excelling the rest.

διαφοροι ἀλληλοις.—XENOPH.

Disagreeing among themselves.

P R O N O U N .

The Pronouns Primitive and Possessive are often used for each other : as

πατηρ μου, for ἐμος, *my Father.*

σὸς πόθος, for σὺ, *the Love of thee.*

The subsequent Adjective often agrees with the Genitive of the Primitive understood in the Possessive : as,

ἡτυχας ἐμας τλῆμονος.

My wretched Fortunes.

V E R B .

NOMINATIVE.

The Participle ὦν is used with Elegance after τυγχάνω, ὑπαρχῶ, and εἰμι itself, with another Nominative : as,

ἐχθρὸς ὑπῆρχεν ὦν.—DEMOSTH.

He was an Enemy.

(90)

But never with another Participle: as;
Σωκράτης τυχαίνει περιπατῶν.
Socrates is walking.

VERBS OF THE FOLLOWING SIGNIFICATIONS GOVERN A

I. GENITIVE (ii).

Beginning, Abstaining, Differing,
 Desisting, Wanting, Distance,
 Desiring †, Excelling ‡, Erring.

II. Genitive or Accusative § (kk).

Admiring, Neglecting, Succouring*,
 Despising, Remembering, Envyng * ¶,
 Trying ||, Forgetting, Forgiving*,
 Obtaining, Enjoying, Smelling,
 Laying hold, Communicating*, Tasting,
 Regarding, Partaking*, Feeling:

*Also Hearing **, which with the Accusative will have a Genitive of the Person.*

† ποθῶ, ἐπιποθῶ, - } govern an Accusative only.

‡ παρυστάμην; ἐπαρῶ, }

§ Oftener a Genitive.

|| Comprising Verbs of Endeavouring, Tempting, and making Experiment.

* With a Dative of the Person.

¶ In the Sense of Grudging, Withholding, or Depriving.

** πυνθάνομαι, to enquire, or bear; συνιέναι, to understand; ἀντιζήνομαι, to bear; have the same Government.

III. Ge-

III. *Genitive, or Accusative, or Dative* † (ll).

1. Commanding,
Abounding.

2. To this Class may be referred the absolute Case; as,

ἐμὲ διδάσκωντος, *while I taught.*

ἀμφοῖν δ' ἵζομενω, *both sitting.*—IL. γ.

παριὼν ἐνιαύω, *at the Close of the Year.*

XEN.

D A T I V E * (nn).

Dative or Accusative (nn).

Pleasing,	Fawning,
Displeasing,	Reproaching †,
Acquiescing,	Following
Using,	Inhabiting
Reverencing,	Speaking } well or ill §.
Supplicating †,	Doing }

† A Genitive most often, a Dative very seldom.

• See Note, p. 85.

‡ ἐπιτοχῶν, ἐπιτοχῶν, and παραινῶν, a Dative only.

|| These have oftener an Accusative than a Dative.

§ A Dative or Accusative of the Person only.

I. AC-

ACCUSATIVE ↓

Verbs, when *acc.*, *inf.*, *tr.*, &c. are
 declined.

With a Genitive.

Accusing.

Condemning.

Exercising.

Furnishing.

Illing.

Imprisoning.

Delivering.

Separating.

Taking away.

Disappointing.

Repelling.

Forbidding.

Restraining.

Changing.

Valuing.

Buying.

Selling.

Esteeming worthy.

Derivatives Active whose Primitives govern a Genitive : 15.

arguere to reprove.

carere to lack.

Incentives, when the included Verb governs a Genitive : 15.

carere to lack. — LUCIAN.

carere to lack. — LUCIAN.

carere to lack. — LUCIAN.

carere to lack. — LUCIAN.

carere to lack. — LUCIAN.

carere to lack. — LUCIAN.

carere to lack. — LUCIAN.

carere to lack. — LUCIAN.

carere to lack. — LUCIAN.

carere to lack. — LUCIAN.

carere to lack. — LUCIAN.

carere to lack. — LUCIAN.

carere to lack. — LUCIAN.

carere to lack. — LUCIAN.

carere to lack. — LUCIAN.

4. Verbs having after them a Noun signifying the Matter || of which any-thing is made : as,

ἄρπην ἀδάμαντος ἔταξε. — HESIOD.

He made a Hook of Adamant.

III. *With a Dative* *.

Derivatives Active whose Primitives govern a Dative : as,

ἐγλυκηνας † μοι ἐδεσµαλα.

You rendered my Food pleasant to me.

IV. *Two Accusatives* ‡.

1. Verbs of Speaking and Doing well or ill, when they govern an Accusative of the Person §: as,

μηδεν εἰπης φλαυρον ἀνδρας δεξιαις.

ARISTOPH.

You should speak no Ill of worthy Men.

τον βασιλεα δρασαι τωτο. — THUCYD.

To use the King thus.

|| Nouns signifying the Matter are sometimes put in the Dative.

* See Note, p. 85.

† The Adjective γλυκος governs a Dative.

‡ See Note, p. 85.

§ The other Accusative is often changed into an Adverb ; as,

μη ἀγορευειν κακως τον τεθνηκοτα. — SOLON.

Speak not ill of the Dead.

2. Those

Those governing an Accusative with a Genitive, when they change their Genitive into an Accusative : as,

κατηγορῶ τινα ψευδος.—DEMOSTH.
I accuse one of Falshood.

3. Incentives when the included Verb governs an Accusative : as,

ὑμας γαλα ἔποτισα.—I COR.
I have made you drink Milk.

P A S S I V E S.

The Noun signifying the Doer, following Verbs Passive, or of Passive Signification, is used in the Genitive only after ἐκ and ἀπο; in the Genitive, and sometimes in the Dative, after ὑπο, παρα, and προς : as,

ὁ νους ὑπο οἴνου διάφθειρεται.—ISOC.
The Intellect is impaired by Wine.

ὑπο σαλβαπαις διοικεῖσθαι.—HERODIAN.
To be governed by Viceroy.

The Preposition is sometimes omitted : as,

φιλων νικῶνται φιλοι.—SOPH.
Friends are wrought upon by each other.

πεποινηται μοι.

It has been done by me.

IN-

INFINITIVE MOOD*.

The reciprocal Pronoun is often omitted before an Infinitive : as,

ἔφη ζητεῖν.—PLATO.

He said he was enquiring. Subaud. ἑαυτον.

Sometimes an Adjective or Participle expressed agrees with it : as,

ὃς ἦν πρὸς τὴν Κυρὸν τροπον, ἔχοντα μὴ ἀποδιδόναι.—XEN.

It was not Cyrus's Disposition to neglect rewarding when he had it in his Power.

The Infinitive, instead of an Accusative, sometimes has a Nominative Case before it : as, δεομαι δε, το μὴ παρὼν θαρρῆσαι.—2 COR.

But I beseech you, that I may not be bold when present.

Sometimes a Nominative and Accusative : as,

ὃς ἔφη αὐτὸς ἀλλ' ἕτερον στρατηγεῖν.

THUCYD.

He said not that he, but that another had the Command.

* See Article, p. 83.

Hence it has a Nominative Case after it when the reciprocal Pronoun is understood : as, λεγω ειναι φιλος.--PLUT.—αὐτος understood.

I say I am a Friend.

Ὀδυσσευς ὀνομαζεσθαι ἔφη.—LUCIAN.—αὐτος understood.

He said his Name was Ulysses.

The Infinitive is often used for the Imperative ; χρῆν, *it behoveth*, or ὀρα, *take care*, being understood : as,

μητε συγ' ἀθανατοισι μαχεσθαι—IL. ε.

Nor contend thou with the Gods.

GERUNDS.

When Necessity is to be expressed, Verbals in τεος, corresponding with the Latin Participle in *dus*, are used : as,

ἔτω δὴ ποιητεον.—LUCIAN.

It must be done thus.

These Verbals govern the Case of their Primitives, with a Dative of the Doer : as,

μνημονευτεον σοι Θεο.

You should think of God.

Verbals.

Verbals in *τος* are sometimes used for those in *τεος* : as,

ὃ βιωτον ἐνομίζον.—DEM.

They thought they could not live.

Participles, with Adverbs or Prepositions set before them, sometimes correspond with the Latin Gerund in *dum* : as,

μεταξὺ λεγοντος.—LUCIAN.

[*inter dicendum.*]

While he was speaking.

IMPERSONALS (οο).

Impersonals govern the Cases, when they retain the Signification, of their Personals.

PARTICIPLES (pp).

Participles are often used for the Infinitive Mood, but for the most part after Verbs of Persevering and Desisting : as,

ἀγαπῶν με διαταλει.

Continue $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to love me.} \\ \text{loving me.} \end{array} \right.$

ὃ παύσασθαι γραφῶν.

I will not cease $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to write.} \\ \text{writing.} \end{array} \right.$

A D V E R B S.

Their general Government as in Latin (*qq*).

R U L E S.

Two negative Adverbs in Greek strengthen the Negation : as,

ὃ μὴ πινω.

I will by no Means drink.

More Negatives still more forcibly : as,

ὃδ' ἐποτε ὃ μὴ ποιησω.

I will by no Means whatever do it.

But, if a Verb intervene, they generally affirm : as,

ὃ δύναμαι μὴ μεμνησθαι αὐτοῦ. — XEN.

I cannot avoid remembering him.

C O N J U N C T I O N S.

Their general Government as in Latin (*rr*).

P R E P O S I T I O N S.

I. Six Monosyllables.

ἐκ,

πρὸ,

ἐν,

πρὸς,

εἰς,

συν.

II. Twelve

II. Twelve Dissyllables.

ἀμφι,	δια,	παρα.
ἀνα,	ἐπι,	περι,
ἀντι,	κατα,	ὑπερ,
ἀπο,	μετα,	ὑπο.

Prepositions governing a

Genitive,

ἀπο, ἀντι, ἐκ, πρὸ.

Dative,

ἐν, συν.

Accusative.

εἰς.

Genitive, or Accusative,

δια.

*Genitive, Dative, or Accusative.*ἀμφι, ἀνα, ἐπι, κατα, μετα, παρα, περι, πρὸς,
ὑπερ, ὑπο.

GENI-

GENITIVE,

^{ἀπο.}		^{ἀντι.}	
about,	for,	against,	for,
after,	FROM,	before,	FROM,
against,	of,	FOR.	with.
at,	through,	^{προ.}	
besides,	with,	ἐκ.	before,
by,	without.	after,	for.
		by,	

DATIVE,

^{ἐν.}		^{συν.}	
after,	IN,	after,	
against,	into,	beside,	
among,	of,	to,	
at,	to,	WITH.	
before,	upon,		
by,	with,		
for,	within.		

ACCUSATIVE,

^{εἰς.}			
about,		INTO,	
against,		of,	
among,		on,	
because of,		to,	
by,		TOWARD,	
for,		until,	
in,		within.	

GENI-

GENITIVE, or ACCUSATIVE.

		<i>δια.</i>	
after,	G.	into,	} G.
against,	} G.	A. of,	
among,		THROUGH,	
BY,		to,	
for,		until,	
in,		with,	

GENITIVE, DATIVE, or ACCUSATIVE.

		<i>ἀπρ.</i>	
ABOUT,	G. D.	A. for,	G. D. A.
after,	D.	near,	A.
against,	D.	of,	G. D.
among,	D. A.	to,	A.
beside,	D.	upon,	G. D.
by,	G. D.	with,	D. A.
CONCERNING,	A.		

		<i>ἀνα.</i>	
about,	G.	by,	A.
according to,	} A.	in,	D. A.
against,		THROUGH,	} A.
among,		to,	
at,		upon,	D. A.
between,		WITH,	D.

ἐπι.

above,	D. A.	of,	G.
after,	G. D.	on,	A.
against,	G. D. A.	over,	G. A.
among,	A.	through,	G.
at,	G. D. A.	to,	G. D. A.
before,	G. D.	toward,	G. A.
beside,	D.	under,	G. D. A.
by,	G. D. A.	UPON,	G. D. A.
for,	G. D. A.	with,	D.
from,	D.	within,	G. A.
in,	G. D.		

κατα.

about,	G. A.	into,	D. A.
ACCORDING TO,	A.	near,	A.
after,	G. A.	of,	G.
AGAINST,	G.	through,	G. A.
among,	D. A.	to,	A.
at,	G. A.	toward,	A.
before,	A.	under,	G.
by,	G. A.	upon,	G.
for,	A.	with,	A.
from,	G. D. A.	within.	D. A.
in,	G. A.		

μετα.

μετα.

after,	D. A.	in,	D. A.
against,	A.	into,	A.
among,	D. A.	to,	D. A.
besides,	A.	toward,	G.
between,	D.	upon,	G. A.
by,	G.	with,	G. D.
for,	A.	within,	D.

παρα.

above,	G.	from,	G. A.
after,	G.	in,	D. A.
against,		into,	D.
below,	}	NEAR,	G. D.
beside,	D. A.	of,	G.
besides,	A.	over,	A.
by,	D.	to,	D. A.
except,	A.	with,	D. A.
for,	A.	without,	A.

προς.

ABOUT,	G. D.	from,	G. D.
above,	G.	in,	G. D. A.
after,	G.	of,	A.
against,	G.	over,	G.
at,	D.	to,	G. A.
by,	D.	toward,	G. A.
CONCERNING,	G.	upon,	G. D.
for,	G. D.		

about,	D. A.	FROM,	G. D.
according to,	A.	in,	D. A.
against,	G. D.	near,	G. D.
among,	A.	of,	G. D.
at,	D. A.	through,	A.
before,	G. D.	to,	G. D.
besides,	D.	toward,	G. A.
between,	A.	under,	G.
by,	G. D.	with,	G. D.
for,	G. D.		

above,	G. A.	FOR,	G. D.
beside,	A.	from,	G. D.
beyond,	G. A.	over,	G. A.
by,	G. D.	UPON,	G. D.

according to,	G. D.	FROM,	G. D.
after,		in,	G. D.
at,	D. D.	of,	G. D.
before,		to,	G. D.
behind,	A.	UNDER,	G. D.
below,	A.	upon,	A.
by,	G. D.	with,	G. D.
for,	G. D.		

P R O S O D Y.

of QUANTITY.

The natural Quantity of the Vowels has been given in page 2.

Every Diphthong is Long by Nature.

The Quantity of the Doubtful Vowels in the First and Middle Syllables is known by *Position—the Case of a Vowel following—Contraction—and Rule.*

P O S I T I O N

as in Latin; with the following Additions and Variations:

- I. A Short* Vowel at the End of a Word, when the following begins with a Double Consonant, or Two Single Consonants, is *usually* made Long.
- II. A Short Vowel before $\mu\nu$, $\pi\lambda$, $\kappa\lambda$, the last even with a Liquid following, is rendered Common; as,

$\sigma\upsilon\nu\ \epsilon\upsilon\sigma\phi\upsilon\rho\epsilon\varsigma\ \text{Ηλ} \epsilon\kappa\lambda\iota\rho\omega\omega\eta$.—HESIOD.

* And of Course a Doubtful Vowel.

- III. A Short Vowel before a Middle Mute with ρ following, or before a Smooth or Rough Mute with any Liquid following, in the Writers of Comedy, always continues Short.
- IV. A Short Vowel before a Middle Mute, succeeded by any Liquid except ρ , both in the comic and tragic Writers, is always made Long.
- V. A Short Vowel before a Single Liquid is sometimes made Long; i before ρ always, except in the Penultima (ss).

CASE OF A VOWEL FOLLOWING.

- I. A Doubtful Vowel before another Vowel or a Diphthong is usually Short.

Exceptions.

α and i Long.

α .

1. α supplying the Augment's Place; as $\alpha\iota\omicron\nu$.
2. α Doric used for η .

3. α

3. α Æolic in the Genitives Singular and Plural.
4. α Ionic in the Second and Third Persons Singular Present Indicative of Verbs in $\alpha\omega$, and Third Plural of Verbs in $\mu\epsilon\iota$.
5. In the Present and Imperfect of Verbs in $\alpha\omega$, when the Æolic $\upsilon\alpha\omega$ is supposed inserted.
6. Most Nouns in $\alpha\omega\nu$, whether they increase Long or Short*.
7. Most Feminine Proper Names in $\alpha\iota\varsigma$.

- in
1. $\omega\nu$, the Termination of Nouns increasing Short.
 2. $\omega\nu$, the Termination of Comparatives, but in the Attic Dialect only.
 3. First Future Middle Attic of Verbs in ω ; as $\kappa\omicron\mu\tilde{\iota}\tau\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$.

* $\phi\alpha\omega\nu$, $\gamma\alpha\tilde{\iota}\sigma\alpha\omega\nu$, and a few more, follow the general Rule.

6. ἀκείως, the Termination of Numerals ;
also οὐρανός, οὐρανός, οὐρανός

7. Perfect Middle of many Verbs ; as
πεπράγα.

8. Subjunctive Active of the Second Con-
jugation of Verbs in ῥα.

9. 3ος, Feminine of Participles ;
αςι, Third Person Plural of Verbs ;
ασω, First Future } of Verbs in αω pure
ασα, First Aorist }
ακα, Perfect } and ραω.
αςις, Derivatives from the same Verbs.

10. Oblique Cases of Monosyllables in ι*,
and Trisyllables having the Two
former Short ; and of Words of
Double Endings in ιονι, also of
Words in ις-ιδος.

11. Oblique Cases of Nouns in ις-ιως, or
ις, and ις-ιως ; also, a few in ις-ιδος,
viz. αἶψις, βαλβις, καρπις, καλῖς, ληις,
κηκῖς, κρηις, νεβρις, ὀνησις, σφραγις.

12. Perfect Middle of many Verbs ; as
κεκρικα, βεβριθα.

* Τις and ὅτι are Short in the Oblique Cases.

4. ιμα,

(III)

4. *ηα*, Termination of Verbals.
5. *ως, ων, ηη*, Terminations of Nouns*.
6. *ωω, ια*, First Future and Aorist of Verbs in *ω*.
7. *της, τής †*, Terminations of Nouns.
8. *ω, ρω, ιδω, φω*, Terminations of Verbs.
9. *ιδιον*, Termination of Diminutives making Two *ι's* coalesce; as, from *ιματι-ον, ιματι-ιδιον, ιματιδιον*.

υ in

1. *υα, υμος, υτηρ, υτωρ, υτος, υτης, υτις*, Terminations of Nouns †.
2. Oblique Cases of Nouns of double Endings in *υς* or *υν*.
3. Oblique Cases of *βομβυξ, δοιδυξ, κηρυξ, κηυξ, κοκκυξ, ααγυς, κωμυς, γρυψ, γυψ*.
4. The First Singular and Third Plural of the Fourth Conjugation in *με*; and all the Persons of Dissyllables.

* Possessive Adjectives in *ως—ων*, respecting Time, Matter, &c. also *ιδιων*, are Short.

† Verbals in *ως* are Short.

‡ Verbals in *της, τής, τής*, are Short; as is *βανδης* and some others in *της*.

5. *υνω, υρω, υχω*, Terminations of Verbs.
6. *υσω, υσα*, Future and Aorist from *υω*.
7. Perfect Middle of many Verbs ; as
μεμυκα.

THE LAST SYLLABLES.

I. Terminations in *α, ι, υ*, are Short.

Exceptions.

α Long.

1. Nouns in *α* pure*, *δα, θα*, and also *ρα†*, unless a Diphthong precede.
2. Feminines from Adjectives in *ος*.
3. Duals of the First and Second Declension of the Simples.
4. The Doric *α* used for *η* or *υ*.

ι, υ Long.

1. Adverbs or Pronouns augmented by
Paragoge:

* Diffyllables in *αια*, Verbals in *ηια*, Feminines in *ια* from Masculines in *υς*, Derivatives from Adjectives in *ης*, Cities named from illustrious Men, and *κωδια, ιαπια, Καλαυρα*, follow the general Rule.

† The First Aorist and Perfect Middle of Verbs in *ειν*, also *αγκυρα, γαρυρα, ολυρα, Κορυρα, σκαποπινδα, τρωγυρα*, follow the general Rule.

2. The

2. The Attic ι , as in $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\rho\iota$, $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\iota$.

3. $\chi\rho\iota$, and the Names of the Letters.

Long.

1. First Person Singular Imperfect of the Fourth Conjugation in $\mu\iota$.

2. Certain Adverbs in υ , and the Names of Letters.

II. Terminations in $\alpha\nu$, $\alpha\rho$, $\iota\nu$, $\iota\varsigma$, $\upsilon\nu$, $\upsilon\varsigma$, are Short.

Exceptions Long.

1. Masculines in $\alpha\nu$; and the Neuter $\pi\alpha\nu$, whose Compounds are Short.

2. Accusatives of the First and Second Declension, whose Nominatives are Long in the Ultima.

3. Adverbs in $\alpha\nu$; except $\acute{o}\tau\alpha\nu$, which is Short.

4. Monosyllables in $\alpha\rho$; but $\gamma\alpha\rho$ is Common.

5. Nouns in $\iota\nu$ - $\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$.

6. Nouns of Two Endings in $\iota\nu$ and $\iota\varsigma$, which make both Long.

7. Monosyllables in *us*; except *us*, which is Short.
8. Dissyllables in *is-idos*, and *idos*.
9. Trissyllables in *us*, having the Two former Short.
10. Nouns in *us-uros*.
11. Accusatives in *us*, when the Nominative is Long.
12. *us* the First Person of Verbs in *mi*, and the Adverb *us*.
13. Words of a double Termination in *us* and *us*, which make both Long.
14. Words declined in *us* pure; as *ichus*.
15. Monosyllables in *us*; as *mus*.
16. Participles of the Fourth Conjugation in *mi*; as *zeugnus*.

III. *as* and *us* are Long.

Exceptions Short.

1. Nouns increasing, except those in *uros*.
2. Accusatives Plural of the Fifth of the Simples.
3. Second Persons of the First Aorist Active, and of the Perfect Active and Middle.
4. Adverbs in *as*.

FIGURES of PROSODY are

- I. Synecphonesis*, Diæresis, Tmesis, Systole, Diaſtole, Cæſura (*tt*) ; which relate to Words.
- II. Antipodia, Brachycatalexis, Catalexis, Hypercatalexis, and Diallyſis ; which relate to Meaſure.

The Six former are common to the Greek and Latin Proſody, and explained in every System of Rhetoric.

Antipodia is the Uſe of one Foot inſtead of another.

Brachycatalexis is the Deficiency of a Foot
 Catalexis, the Deficiency of a Syllable
 Hypercatalexis, the Redundancy of a Syllable or Foot

} at the End of

Diallyſis is the Diſjunction of the Parts of a Word, ſo that the former Part may cloſe a Verſe, and the latter begin the following one.

* Called alſo Synizeſis and Syzeuxis, comprehending both Synæreſis and Craſis.



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